



How brief is he that can but love and do  
And has to still of speech no trick of art  
Where with to tell what faith appoveth true  
And show for fame the treasures of his heart  
When, wisely weak, upon the path of duty  
Diverse record has made his footing sure,  
With humble deeds he builds his life to beauty,  
Strong to achieve and patient to endure.  
But they that in the market place we meet,  
Are each with his trumpet and his noisy faction,  
Are leechy versers, pouring on the street  
The truth they know ere he has known its ac-  
tion.  
And which, think ye, in his benign regard  
Or words or deeds shall merit the reward?  
—Peter MacArthur in Atlantic.

## CUTTING DIAMONDS.

## The Various Stages of a Delicate and Interesting Process.

"The diamond, when mined," said an expert, "is very often of a shape so un-  
even that its preference to cutting half  
off and letting that part go to dust, as  
was formerly done, incisions are now  
made running with the grain of the dia-  
mond. The incision is made with the  
sharp edge of another diamond. The  
cleaving knife is then inserted and given  
a sharp tap, and the stone will split as  
the grain runs, and thus two or more  
smaller but better shaped diamonds are  
made."

"After the diamond is cleaved it is nec-  
essary to do the rough cutting technically  
known as 'bruting.' This is done by  
fixing two diamonds on the ends of  
two boxwood sticks with a very hard  
cement. One is then rubbed against the  
other, and 'diamond dust' diamond. They  
are held over a cutting box having two  
iron pegs for levers and containing finely  
perforated brass pans, through which  
the dust falls, the chips remaining in the  
top pan."

"The stone, having been cut to the satis-  
faction of the master, is taken to the  
polishing room, where a setter selects a  
suitable sized brass cup, called a 'dope,'  
fills it with a mixture of lead and tin  
and melts it in a gas flame. Having  
worked the solder to its proper shape he  
places the diamond in the center, leaving  
only a very small part exposed. A mark is  
made on the solder before it becomes  
thoroughly set, and the stone is then  
passed on to the polisher. By the mark  
made on the solder the latter knows at  
once the precise run of the grain and the  
way in which it will polish to the best  
advantage on the mill."

"The first operation is the making of  
the 'table' of the diamond. This done, it  
is handed back to the setter that he may  
take it out of the solder and reset it for  
the first corner, called the flat corner.  
The setter is again marked to indicate  
to the polisher the run of the grain of  
this particular corner, and so the process  
is continued until the diamond is polished  
throughout. Every facet has a name,  
and every name denotes the grain and  
the way to polish that particular facet. The  
polisher uses a circular disk composed of  
soft, porous iron, so that as the diamond  
is polished away in the form of dust it  
enters the pores of the iron, the result  
being that we have the diamond cutting  
the diamond again."

"Without the assistance of the diamond  
dust the iron would not make the slightest  
impression on the diamond. The polish-  
ing wheel or disk is propelled by steam  
per and makes 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions  
in a minute. Before the silently re-  
volving disks you will see men so intent  
upon their work that they have eyes for  
nothing else; for, notwithstanding the  
perfection of the machinery, the skill of  
the workmen remains of prime impor-  
tance. It is with their fingers and thumbs  
that they adjust the points, edges and  
facets of the diamond with extreme ac-  
curacy, keeping them constantly moist  
with diamond dust and olive oil. The  
thumbs of the workmen, being used con-  
tinually and with much force, become  
greatly enlarged."

"The beauty of a cut or finished stone  
depends so much upon the form and posi-  
tion of the facets that a moderately fine  
stone, well cut and polished, is of far  
greater value than a large one less art-  
istically worked. It sometimes happens  
that the lapidary receives a stone of very  
unfortunate shape. His duty will, there-  
fore be to take all possible care to pre-  
serve its size and, hiding its faults, give  
it such a form as shall send it forth with  
the greatest possible consistency with beau-  
ty and brilliancy."—Herald.

## Explosives Made From Sawdust.

A long list could be given of explosives  
and varieties of gunpowder that have  
been made from sawdust. In some the  
sawdust is used as an absorbent, as with  
nitroglycerin; in others as a filler, while  
in still others it is converted into forms  
of pyroxylene. By heating sawdust with  
caustic alkali and sulphur a brown dye  
is obtained, which is cheap and fast,  
resisting both acids and alkalis and de-  
fying cotton without a mordant. By heat-  
ing sawdust with caustic alkali oxalic  
acid is formed. A large amount of the  
oxalic acid on the market is made by this  
process.—Forum.

## Dust In the Eyes.

Inflammation of the eyes resulting  
from dust is not a serious matter, though  
frequently troublesome. A simple remedy  
is to bathe the eyes or eyes first, for  
a short time, with hot water and then  
with thirty drops of goulard water mixed  
in half a pint of soft water. This bath-  
ing with both the hot water and the lo-  
tion should be repeated many times a  
day, and after the eyes are bathed they  
should be kept closed, or the patient  
should sit in a dark room.

## No Model.

"I know a man whose wife never spoke  
a word to him about money," he said.  
"What a model husband he must have  
been!" remarked a woman in the com-  
pany.  
"What a model wife, I should say,  
rather!" corrected a second man.  
"I don't know as to that," said the  
first speaker. "She was deaf and dumb."  
—Salt Lake Herald.

## He Stuck.

When Oliver Goldsmith was one day  
asked "Who is the author of 'The Good  
Natured Man'?" characteristically respon-  
ded: "You are too severe. It is not a  
cur; he is only a bur. Tom Davies flung  
him at Johnson in sport, and he has the  
faculty of sticking."

Every man is brave whose conscience is  
clear and whose cause is just. Every  
man is a coward who has a guilty con-  
science and whose cause is unjust.

When a man is hunting for something  
in the dark, he is apt to find a lot of  
things he isn't looking for.—Chicago  
News.

Chronometers of Ships Must Be Be-  
yond Possibility of Error.

There is a popular belief that chronom-  
eters, those delicate pieces of mechanism  
which enable the mariner to tell to a  
nicety where he is upon the ocean, are  
made only in England. One will be told  
even in Maiden lane, New York, that  
England is the chronometer maker for the  
world. This was true at one time, but  
now, according to shipmasters, America  
turns out excellent chronometers.  
Many of the instruments in use in the  
United States are of American make.  
These chronometers are purchased on  
trial. The delicate instrument is sub-  
jected to extremes of temperature by  
means of which its variations are ascer-  
tained. No instrument leaves the maker's  
hands until it has been thoroughly  
tested or before it is three years old. In  
this period there is ample opportunity for  
developing its peculiarities. When it is  
understood that an error of four seconds  
on the part of the chronometer will put a  
skipper a mile out of his course, the nec-  
essity of the most careful and thorough  
test is apparent.

Even when an instrument has been  
tested to the satisfaction of the experts  
and has been finally adjusted only a skill-  
ful man can be allowed to carry it from  
the workshop to the ship. One firm alone  
has a dozen of these carriers constantly  
employed. They are not, of course, den-  
ial all the time in new chronometers;  
there are from 400 to 500 always in  
stock from ships arriving in this port  
from all parts of the world. As soon as  
a ship comes into port its chronometer is  
usually sent ashore for rating—that is to  
say, it is carefully observed until the ship  
is ready to sail, when the variation is re-  
ported to the captain, who can make his  
calculations accordingly.

The chronometers of the transatlantic  
liners are sent ashore for rating every  
time they come into port. The greatest  
care is taken of chronometers on board  
ship, and on all first class ships there are  
usually three, one being for deck observa-  
tion. The most perfect one of the lot is  
usually placed in a dry but well ventila-  
ted apartment amidships, where it is brack-  
eted with chains, and should there be  
fear of damage, wrapped in a heavy  
wooden blanket. On the government ves-  
sels the chronometer is placed in a case  
lined and padded with curled hair, which  
keeps it from being marred. The small  
est clock of rust on the balance spring  
might cause a chronometer to lose its ac-  
curacy. A first class chronometer cost-  
\$250, and one of the same grade capab-  
le of telegraphing its own time sells at \$450.  
—New York Post.

## THE QUEER CHINAMAN.

His left hand is the place of honor.  
He carries a pig instead of driving him.  
He whitens instead of blackens his  
skin.  
His favorite present to a parent is a  
cat.

He says sixths-four instead of four-  
sixths.

He keeps out of step in walking with  
others.

He shakes his own hands instead of his  
friends.

He puts on his hat in salutation when  
we take it off.

He prefers a wooden rather than a  
feather pillow.

He rides with his heels instead of his  
toes in the stirrups.

He does as it pleases to ask a casual call-  
er to go and come.

His long nails are not a sign of dillig-  
ence, but of respectability.

His visiting card is eight and some-  
times thirty inches long.

He often throws away the fruit of the  
union and eats the seeds.

His merits often bring a title not to  
himself, but to his ancestors.

His women folk are often seen in trans-  
parent accompanied by men in gowns.

A Chinaman's given name comes after,  
not before, "his honored family name."

His compass points south, and he  
speaks of westward instead of north-  
west.

He does not consider it clumsy, but  
courteous, to take both hands to offer a  
cup of tea.

He feels it unmanly to look a super-  
ior in the face and takes off his spec-  
tacles in his presence.

He laughs to deceive evil spirits on re-  
ceiving bad news, and his daughters  
loudly lament on the eve of their wed-  
dings.

Bandages and Red Tape.

During the South African war Rudyard  
Kipling discovered at Cape Town a hos-  
pital without bandages and in desperate  
need of them. This, too, was in a city  
where bandages were for sale in many  
shops.

He told an acquaintance that he was  
going to meet that want, and the gentle-  
man at once offered to pay for all the  
bandages that Mr. Kipling would buy  
and take to the hospital.

A cart was quickly loaded, and then  
the author was informed that under army  
rules the hospital authorities could not  
receive supplies from a private individual.

"Well," said he, "I will dump the pack-  
ages on the pavement before the door and  
then let them to come out and clear up  
the litter. Perhaps they can get them  
into the building in that way without  
tearing any red tape."

He drove off with the bandages, and  
the supplies were somehow smuggled into  
the hospital.

## The Aurora Borealis.

Whatever may be the cause of the aur-  
ora borealis its height does not appear  
to be limited by the atmosphere. The  
rays sometimes touch the earth in Scan-  
dinavia, coming between the observer and  
elevated places, but about years ago  
obtained data showing that a large au-  
ra was seen in northern Germany must have  
had a height of sixty miles and that the  
rays often rise to 450 miles, their points  
glowing with red light.

## Granite and Lime.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's  
crust. It is the bedrock of the world and  
shows evidence of animal or vegetable  
life. It is the parent rock from which all  
the other rocks have been either directly  
or indirectly derived.

It is claimed by scientists that all the  
lime in the world has at some time no  
doubt been a portion of many different  
animals and possibly of human beings  
also.

The ancient inks closely resembled  
black paint, and on account of the large  
quantity of gum employed in their com-  
position the letters stood up in relief on  
the parchments as though embossed.

First Official Statement Made For a  
Month.

## NEGOTIATIONS UNOFFICIAL.

Conducted Entirely by Pourparlers  
So Far—Pauncefote Carries Draft  
of the Measure—Why Eng-  
land Has Assented.

London, Nov. 2.—The first official  
statement of any kind made here for a  
month in relation to the Nicaragua can-  
nel confirms the fact that Lord Paunce-  
fote carries with him the draft of a  
new treaty, abrogating the Clayton-  
Bulwer treaty, which is in every par-  
ticular satisfactory to Lord Salisbury's  
cabinet.

Since Lord Pauncefote was inter-  
viewed recently in London not a word  
officially authorized has been given  
on here with reference to the canal.  
The editorial comments which have  
appeared in England have been based  
entirely upon dispatches from the  
United States.

This is explained by the statement  
that all negotiations up to the present  
day have been entirely unofficial from  
a strictly diplomatic point of view and  
that on pourparlers depend hopes for  
a successful bridging over of the diplo-  
matic difficulty. These pourparlers,  
however, have been particularly suc-  
cessful.

The state department does not need  
to see a copy of the important docu-  
ment Lord Pauncefote carries in order  
to learn its terms, though officially ne-  
gotiations will only commence when  
the ambassador reaches Washington.  
Until that time the exact conditions of  
the new convention are withheld.

## To Abrogate Treaty.

Though it is admitted that Great  
Britain has agreed to put the Clayton-  
Bulwer treaty to one side and to ac-  
quiesce in the construction of the canal  
by and under the control of the  
United States, this concession from  
Lord Lansdowne's original contention  
has not been granted without some real  
or fancied advantage to Great Britain.  
It would not be fair to say that a quid  
pro quo constituted the main feature  
of the protracted pourparlers, but that  
such will directly or indirectly result  
is firmly established in the minds of  
the members of the cabinet.

One of the most respected officials  
connected with these and the earlier ne-  
gotiations said:

"We never really objected to the con-  
struction of the canal, but we did not  
object to a cavalier abrogation of the  
Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was in that  
spirit that Lord Lansdowne carried his  
policy to the senate's rejection of the  
Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was not  
that you wanted to do it, but the nasty  
way you said it, that was the chief rea-  
son for our opposition. Since then we  
have been approached in a rational, po-  
litical manner and we have again endeav-  
ored to substitute for the Clayton-Bul-  
wer treaty a treaty which will enable America  
to carry out a policy which, in a broad  
sense, will benefit the whole  
world."

## Why England Assents.

The modification of the foreign office  
has doubtless done more than anything  
else to secure the assent of the British  
government to a new treaty. But the  
state department's willingness to agree  
to reciprocal arrangements regarding  
the British West Indies and other Brit-  
ish possessions must be taken into ac-  
count. This, while in line with the  
views latterly attributed to President  
McKinley and President Roosevelt, was  
so at variance with the British govern-  
ment's experience of the American atti-  
tude that they now regard it in the  
light of a quid pro quo for what they  
believe to be a concession over the Ni-  
caragua proposal.

## Nicaragua Denounces Treaties.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The govern-  
ment of Nicaragua has terminated the  
treaty under which the United States  
was empowered to construct an inter-  
oceanic canal across the territory of  
Nicaragua. This action has been con-  
veyed to the state department by the  
Nicaraguan minister for foreign affairs.  
That officer declares that the denuncia-  
tion in no wise affects the friendly re-  
lations between the two countries, and  
the Nicaraguan government desires the  
conclusion of new treaties. Besides this  
treaty the same note conveys the de-  
nunciation of the extradition treaty of  
1870 between the United States and  
Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan minister's  
note conveys absolutely no information  
as to the motives which inspired the  
Nicaraguan government to denounce  
these two treaties.

## McKinley Mining Company.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 2.—Articles of in-  
corporation of the McKinley Mining  
and Smelting company have been filed  
with the territorial secretary. The  
capital stock is \$1,000,000. The mine  
is in Nevada and is the property of  
Mrs. William McKinley and sister,  
Mrs. Barber, and has been in the Sax-  
ton family for a long time. The prin-  
cipal places of business are Canton, O.,  
and Elmira, N. Y. Among the incor-  
porators are Mrs. Barber, W. Lynch,  
D. W. Smith and other bankers and  
lawyers of Canton and Elmira.

## One Hundred and Seventy Drowned.

London, Nov. 2.—It is announced in  
a dispatch to a news agency from St.  
Petersburg that scores of fishing boats  
were wrecked during a recent storm on  
Lake Baikal, the largest lake of Asia,  
in Siberia.

## Imports of Merchandise.

New York, Nov. 2.—The imports of  
dry goods and merchandise at the port  
of New York for this week are valued  
at \$11,061,230.

September's Death Rate Lower Than  
That of Any Month on Record.

Washington, Nov. 2.—A statement  
concerning the vital statistics of the  
city of Havana for the month of Sep-  
tember, 1901, compiled from official re-  
ports on file in the division of insular  
affairs of the war department, shows  
that the health conditions were de-  
cidedly the best attained in any month  
on record. The least number of deaths  
occurring in any previous September  
since 1889 was 496 in 1890; the great-  
est number, 2,307, in 1893; average,  
877. For September, 1901, there were  
339 deaths.

The least number of deaths occurring  
in any one preceding month during the  
last eleven years was in February,  
1901, when there were 408 deaths; low-  
est death rate for September in the  
years referred to was in 1890, when  
the death rate was 34.48 per thousand  
For September, 1901, the death rate  
was 15.61 per thousand.

Taking the yellow fever year as com-  
mencing April 1 the record of the past  
eleven years shows that for the six  
months up to the 1st of October the  
smallest number of deaths from this  
disease occurred in 1890, when there  
were 36 deaths; the greatest number in  
1897, when there were 659 deaths,  
average, 296 deaths. This year during  
the same period there were only five  
deaths.

Since the 1st of March 100 men have  
been engaged daily in killing mos-  
quitoes in every known way, and the  
result is stated to be that, instead of  
having fifty-two deaths from yellow  
fever and thirty-two from malarial  
fever, the average in September, there  
were two deaths from yellow fever  
and eleven from malarial fever the  
past September. No smallpox has oc-  
curred in a year and there were scarcely  
any cases of other infectious dis-  
eases.

## TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Lieutenant General Miles' Arrange-  
ments Made Public.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Lieutenant  
General Miles has made the following  
arrangements for sending troops from  
the United States to the Philippines to  
replace the four regiments of short  
term men which are to be brought  
home within the next few months:

Two battalions of the Twenty-eighth  
infantry, to sail from San Francisco on  
the Grant on the 15th inst.; one bat-  
talion of the Twenty-eighth infantry, to  
sail from San Francisco on the Warren  
Dec. 1; a squadron of the Eleventh  
cavalry, stationed at Jefferson bar-  
acks, Missouri, to sail from San Fran-  
cisco about Dec. 15 on a transport not  
yet selected; a squadron of the Eleventh  
cavalry stationed at Fort Ethan  
Allen, Vermont, to sail from New York  
on the Crook about Dec. 1; a squadron  
of the Eleventh cavalry, stationed at  
Fort Myer, Virginia, to sail from New  
York on the Buford Jan. 15.

In addition to the troops named it is  
proposed also to send a large number  
of recruits for the purpose of filling the  
quotas of depleted regiments in the  
Philippines. The Eleventh cavalry and  
the Twenty-eighth infantry aggregate  
about 2,400 men, and the present plan  
is to send out with them about the  
same number of recruits, thus provid-  
ing nearly 5,000 fresh soldiers for the  
relief of those coming home.

## TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Awful Crime of Man Made Mad by  
Jealousy.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Freder-  
ick Bankert, having gained admittance  
to the apartments of William Green,  
who lived in the second story of a  
house in Elizabeth street, killed Green  
by shooting him in the neck with a re-  
volver and splitting his head open  
with a hatchet.

Bankert also shot Mrs. Green and  
cut her head open with the hatchet, in-  
flicting fatal wounds, and then shot  
himself through the heart, dying in-  
stantly.

Mrs. Green was formerly Miss Corn-  
B. Harrison. She was an accomplish-  
ed amateur actress and a handsome  
and attractive woman. Bankert fell  
in love with her, but she did not recip-  
rocate his affection. Maddened by jeal-  
ousy, he made a murderous assault up-  
on her in November, 1895. While  
Bankert was confined in state prison  
Miss Harrison married William Green.  
Bankert's insane jealousy remained  
after his release from prison and caused  
him to fatally wound Mrs. Green and  
kill her husband. Bankert was  
thirty years old, Mrs. Green twenty-  
six and Mr. Green twenty-two. Green  
was a prominent young man and be-  
longed to the New York state national  
guard.

## Royal Party Reaches London.

London, Nov. 2.—Cheers greeted the  
Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and  
York as they passed on their trium-  
phal return from their world tour  
through the crowded streets of Lon-  
don. The king and his royal family  
bade farewell to Portsmouth to the  
strains of the naval bands. All the  
ships in the harbor were gaily dressed,  
and the weather as it was in London,  
could not have been finer. The royal  
train arrived at Victoria railroad sta-  
tion at 12:55 p. m. Immense crowds of  
people gathered there to welcome the  
royal party.

## Last Arrival From Nome.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2.—Lieutenant  
D. H. Jarvis, who was among the last  
to leave Nome, reports that from 3,000  
to 3,500 people are wintering in the  
district. Lieutenant Jarvis had been  
the government treasury agent, doing  
customs work at Nome last summer.  
Of the number he mentions, which in-  
cludes the mining population of the  
whole Seward peninsula, about 2,000  
are in the town of Nome. Lieutenant  
Jarvis states that there will be no  
scarcity of food supplies this winter.

QUEER METHODS USED IN HUNTING  
FISH AND FLESH.The Way in Which Malays Kill  
Sharks by the Thousands—Two  
Schemes For Trapping Tigers—The  
Python and His Pig Dinner.

If you were handed a fish, a dog and a  
strip of bamboo and bidden to kill a ten  
foot shark with these crude implements,  
the odds are that you would decline the  
unequal contest. Nevertheless the Ma-  
lays annually kill thousands of these vor-  
acious monsters by this means without  
incurring the slightest risk.

The method is as follows: The bamboo  
is split into a strip measuring about four  
feet in length by one inch in width. Hav-  
ing been well charred at each end and  
pointed, it is coiled into the smallest pos-  
sible space and served into the fishskin.  
The dog is next killed, trussed and his  
interior cavity refilled with the delusive  
fishskin.

Forthwith Jack Shark swallows the  
dog at a gulp, and his doom is sealed.  
Three or four days later, when he has  
digested the dog and the fishskin, the  
bamboo flies apart and gradually pene-  
trates the great brute's side with fatal  
effect. It is not pretty sport, but it is  
marvelously effective and absolutely safe.

Were you handed a piece of meat, a  
bundle of leaves and a pot of birdlime  
you would scarcely feel yourself a match  
for a Bengal tiger, but the little Benga-  
lese are particularly successful in catching  
Mr. Stripes with these crude implements.  
The meat is first of all tied to the  
lough of a tree some twelve feet from  
the ground. The leaves, which are the  
size of large plane leaves, are next  
smeared with the birdlime and thickly  
strewn, sticky side up, beneath the  
lough. Mr. Stripes, perambulating  
past, smells the bait and makes a leap  
for it. He misses for the very good rea-  
son that it has been purposely placed a  
couple of feet higher than he can reach.  
Again and again he springs for it, and  
each time he alights upon a fresh lot of  
leaves, which stick fast to his huge feet.

Now he notices them and starts to try  
to lick them off, with the result that he  
traps them from his claws to his face.  
He is next entangled, the time runs into  
his eyes and makes them smart, and he re-  
double his efforts, only to redouble the  
number of leaves. Finally he loses his  
temper and, half blinded with rage, fear  
and birdlime, rolls over and over until he  
looks like a jack in the green. Then  
when he is no longer capable of rational  
resistance, the wily native emerges and  
tosses him in some vital part.

Sometimes, however, Mr. Stripes is de-  
stined for some great menagerie. Then the  
method is different. He is first of all  
trapped by an ingenious arrangement of  
reigns and springs which convert an in-  
cident looking cowshed into a four sided  
cage when the moment he passes the  
threshold. His removal thence is ingen-  
ious.

A tube of string matting measuring  
some twelve feet in length by about  
eighteen inches in diameter and strongly  
lined with rattans and bamboo is said  
to be introduced lengthways into the  
lough of Mr. Stripes, who has  
unavoidably been stirred up by countless  
useless hands, sees the welcome daylight  
and leaps madly for it. But although he  
has sprung into the narrow tunnel it is  
only to find the end safely barred. Be-  
fore he can say "Jack Robinson" he  
feels his back barred his exit cut behind,  
and he is sprawling powerless in a  
lough jacket which fits him like the  
lin of a sausage. His subsequent trans-  
port is merely a question of weight lift-  
ing.

The wily Chinaman gets some queer  
traps. He is a great fisherman, and his  
"traps" are unique of his kind. His right  
hand assistants are the conch and the  
snapping fish, or remora.

This latter atrocity is a lazy creature  
which attaches itself to any object by  
means of a natural sucker it has devel-  
oped at the back of its head. John mer-  
ely ties an iron ring in the remora's tail  
ties a string to the ring and drops the  
fish overboard. The remora quickly at-  
taches itself to the nearest fish, and  
John is quietly hauling in and out until the  
remora tires of the game.

His conchman are trained from early  
youth to return at their master's whistle.  
John places an iron ring round the neck  
of one and lets him dive for a fish. Im-  
mediately he has seized his prey he is  
whistled back to his master. The ring  
prevents him swallowing the fish, which  
John quietly drops into his own pocket.  
The process is repeated until the conch-  
man tires of it. Then John tries a fresh  
aid.

In certain parts of India where the  
snake pest is a terrible nuisance a curi-  
ous trap is set for the larger pythons. A  
small hole a few inches in diameter  
made low down in a stout wall. On the  
side of this hole a young porker is tied  
and left to his fate.

The python speedily spots the external  
pig and swallows him. He then turns his  
attention to the internal animal, which  
he can only reach by wriggling the fore  
part of his body through the hole in the  
wall. Having swallowed the second por-  
ker, the python suddenly realizes the pen-  
alty of his pigishness.

Horrible to relate, he is now much the  
same shape as a dumbbell, the thin part  
of which just fits the aperture through  
the wall and the bulging portions of  
which, representing the swallowed por-  
kers, effectually prevent him moving back-  
ward or forward through the wall. At  
this point it is etiquette to help him out  
of his difficulty by cutting him in two and  
so saving the lives of the little pigs. Given  
a big python, and this sport can be  
very exciting.—Pearson's Weekly.

## Bjornson's Advice.

There is a story told of Bjornstjerne  
Bjornson that, arriving at a late hour at  
the town of Bergen, which was en fete  
to receive him, he concluded to the expect-  
ant people no finer words of wisdom than  
a general recommendation to go to bed.  
In vain they appealed to him for "song  
or sentiment." The great Bjornson, said  
he gave the same advice under condi-  
tions all similar, and what was good  
enough for Berlin must suffice for Ber-  
gen.

Three years later, on visiting the town  
for the second time, the master novelist  
found a deserted city. Not a light burned  
in the dismal railway station, no banners  
waved, no addresses were read by portly  
burgomasters. In vain Bjornson asked  
for a cab.

"They have all gone to bed," was the  
reply, and so Bergen remembered.—  
London Mail.

Report of Experts Who Examined  
Assassin.

## A PRODUCT OF ANARCHY.

None of the Stigmata of Degeneracy  
Found in Him—Had No Hallu-  
cinations and His Health Had  
Always Been Good.

Buffalo, Nov. 2.—Drs. Fowler, C

**EASTERN DIVISION.**

**Winter Arrangement.**  
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

**Leave Portsmouth**  
For Boston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m.; 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00, a. m.; 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m.; 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m.; 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m.; 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m.; 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m.; 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m.; 2:40, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m.; 2:40, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m.; 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m.; 8:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m.; 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m.; 5:00, p. m.

**Trains for Portsmouth**  
Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m.; 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m.; 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m.; 12:45, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m.; 12:45, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m.; 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m.; 3:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, a. m.; 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m.; 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m.; 9:25, p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m.; 2:13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m.; 8:09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. m.; 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m.; 8:15, p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m.; 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18, a. m.; 8:20, p. m.

**Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 26, 1901.**

**Main Line.**  
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head, connecting for Exeter and Newburyport, at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7:50 a. m., 8:55 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:03 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 9:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 7:10 a. m., 8:15 a. m. and 10:35 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head at 9:10 and 10:10 p. m.

**Plains Loop.**  
Up Middle Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Up Islington Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05. Last car each night runs to car barn only. Running time to Plains, 12 minutes.

**Christian Shore Line.**  
Leave Market Square for B. & M. Station and Christian Shore at 6:25 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Returning—Leave Corner Bartlett and Morning Streets at 6:10 a. m., 6:50, 7:20 and half-hourly until 9:50 p. m., and at 10:20 and 10:50.

\*Omitted Sundays.  
\*Saturdays only.

W. T. Perkins, D. J. Flanders, Supt. G. P. & T. A.

**Agrees to Settle Disputed French Claims.**

**MORE REPARATION SOUGHT.**

France Means to Humiliate Turkey Because of Her Unpleasant Attitude During the Past Three Months.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The dispatch of Admiral D'Amade's squadron from Toulon to Turkish waters has already had its effect. The French foreign office has received a telegram from M. Bapst, counselor of the French legation at Constantinople, announcing that the sultan had sent him a message accepting all the French claims, including the Loroano claim, but it is authoritatively stated the French government will refuse to accept this surrender as a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty as the sultan imagines she will do. On the contrary, France will now demand compensation for the moral injury caused to her by the sultan's conduct during the past three months. This compensation will be in the shape of an adjustment of the French protectorate over Catholics in the orient on a satisfactory basis and guarantees for safeguarding the development of the French schools in the east. Adequate guarantees will also be demanded for a settlement of the Loroano claim and other claims. Moreover, France will strikingly reaffirm its prestige by sending M. Constant, the French ambassador, back to Constantinople on board a warship.

An official of the foreign office says: "We have already received such promises as the sultan made yesterday. They leave the situation unchanged. The sultan is mistaken if he imagines he can arrest the march of our warships by such expedients. We now need material guarantees for the fulfillment of his undertakings, not promises. He allowed matters to go too far when he forced us to send a squadron to Turkish waters. Our prestige has suffered by his treatment of our interests, and we must obtain an indemnity, the enforcement of which will doubtless spare us a repetition of the experiences we have just undergone."

**THE BULLER WEAKENS**

**London, Nov. 2.**—The exact terms in which General Buller, who continues to monopolize conversation in England, advised General White to surrender Ladysmith are not yet published, nor are they likely to be published in the near future. The National Review's version of the message, while correct in substance, is incorrect textually. The war office is blamed for allowing a libel to be circulated on the man they have already so severely disciplined; but, as a matter of fact, the question of the publication of all the dispatches relating to General Buller's attempt to relieve Ladysmith has now passed out of War Secretary Broderick's hands and will shortly be dealt with by the cabinet.

Lord Raglan, the undersecretary for war, pointed out to a representative of the press that it would be eminently unfair to publish this one dispatch, which has so much stirred up General Buller, his critics and the country without publishing others, the context of which is vital to understanding the one on which the national controversy hinges. For the foreign office to publish the hundreds of messages now on file at the war office directly bearing on the subject means revealing to the public secrets never intended for their eyes and the implication of persons who have so far escaped any odium.

It is probable that the war office will take absolutely no action in the matter until parliament reassembles, when it will have ready an official paper to answer the request, which is sure to be made, to have these dispatches placed before the house of commons. General Buller so far has not asked that this be done. The official view of the case is that General Buller is not likely to take any such step.

**The System Is Kept**

in a healthy condition by the use of Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It cleanses the system effectively, purifies the blood and aids the organs in their functions.

**Carlsbad Sprudel Salt**

is a positive cure for constipation, catarrh of the stomach, liver and kidney complaints, gouty and rheumatic conditions, etc.

Every bottle of genuine imported CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT has the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., N. Y., Sole Agents, on neck label. Beware of imitations.

**A BIRTHDAY PRESENT**

**THE GIFT THAT A JUDGE GAVE TO A SORROWING MOTHER.**

**A Story of the Famous Recorder, Frederick Smyth, Who, on the Criminal Bench of New York City, Was a Terror to the Evil-doers.**

Few men were better known to New Yorkers than Frederick Smyth, who when recorder was the terror of evil-doers, sometimes thought severe in his penalties, but cautious and just in his decisions. The seeming stern side of his nature was turned outward, but friends who knew him well knew also that there was a soft side, and in social life and at his office he was always fond of visiting events in which he and John McKee, his law partner, were actors. "Did you see an old Irish woman waiting as you came in?" he asked one day of the writer. "She is as steady a visitor as an anxious client. There's a story about that woman, and I'll give it to you. It's like a ticket of leave man story, and there's almost a living Bob Brierly up at Sing Sing."

A low knock upon the panel of the open door interrupted the telling, and the woman herself stood meekly before him. "You here again?" said the recorder, assuming the countenance that gave no hope. "Did you see that bad boy of yours?"

"Yes, sir, an' he isn't a bad boy, yer honor, an' he could me to tell ye so. That's all I came for, yer honor, an' to give ye this."

She thrust a paper into his hand, bowed low and walked silently and slowly to the outer office, turned a second at the door, made an obeisance and disappeared.

"Let's read it," said Smyth, turning the paper over. "I suppose it's the same thing he often sends to me." And then he slowly read: "You are good to my mother, and I thank you with my whole heart."

"You see, the boy doesn't make any appeal this time. He has made many, and I'm sorry for him. Bad company did it. He was accomplice in a burglary. I think they frightened him. But he was caught, circumstantial evidence strong, and he's doing his term. The mother's poor—she's a daughter that carries a little—and a friend of mine gives her money every once in awhile from a little fund I've put up to help her. She'll come here twice a week, and when she goes up to Sing Sing to see the boy I pay her fare. The reports from the prison show the boy is earning time from his sentence. She says it's the boy's birthday on Saturday, and I'll have to make her a present for him. I suppose. Come in Saturday about 2 o'clock, and I'll show it to you."

He turned to some law papers, and the interview ended. Prompt on time the writer called at the time named to find the woman waiting in the outer office and Smyth's private room apparently closed.

"Come in quick!" sounded from within in answer to a knock authorized by the clerk outside.

"She's there, isn't she?" asked Smyth as he shook hands and pushed a chair before the desk. "I've got the present for her, anyway, so tell her to come in."

Not a word was said as she slowly came forward, and then in his old, calm voice Smyth placed a chair facing the window, and told her to sit down. In a hushed way she told her story.

"Now look right over that park while I'm talking to you and don't turn your head," was spoken in the voice that so many had heard from the desk in the courtroom. "Do you think your boy was guilty?"

"Yes, your honor, but he only kept watch for the others. He knows now what it is to be out with the boys an' get into trouble. But he's doin' his time, yer honor, an' they're fer good conduct, an' he prays every night to find me an' the sister all right when he comes out. It's a hard lesson, yer honor, but he's learnin' it well—learnin' it well."

While she was speaking Smyth had opened a closet door next the bookcases and led into the room a sad faced boy and held him back of him, the tall form of the recorder shielding him from view.

"I told you not to look from over the park. Now you can look at me," said Smyth, with a voice that was emotionally low. "I've made you a birthday present. Take care of it now you've got it."

The scene was more than pathetic. It was a page of real life, and with the reverence of religion the mother clasped the boy and then, falling upon her knees, looked up silently at the recorder.

"Don't thank me. The governor pardoned him, and he came down the river this morning. Both of you go to the holy father of your church. Let the boy swear to lead an honest life, and here's something to start it with."

A bank note already rolled into a ball and held in his left hand was given to the woman. Smyth motioned for silence and then, showing mother and son to the outer door, said slowly: "Don't make a scene. Nobody knows the boy's done time. Keep his hat down close upon his head—the hair'll soon grow out—and go straight to the church. Do you mind me?"

Then as he closed the door and returned to his desk he said: "You see the judge in court and the man in the office. I intend to sentence him. You've seen something worth remembering today, and if it wasn't for some of the good things we can do for others life would be a hard session, without a recess."—New York Times.

**Mr. O'Donnell and the Hour.**

An excellent bull was perpetrated in the house of commons at 1:30 one morning. Mr. O'Donnell was the author. He rose suddenly to his feet and cut into the debate with "At this late hour of the morning, Mr. Speaker."

"Early hour you mean," from the government benches.

"Well, Mr. Speaker," he continued, "at this early hour of the following day"—Household Words.

**Willie's Explanation.**

Willie's grandmother gave him a penny to invest in candy, and the little fellow rushed off in great glee, but presently returned in tears.

"Why, what's the matter, Willie?" asked the old lady. "Did you lose your penny?"

"No, grandma," sobbed Willie, "I didn't lose it; I only swallowed it."—Exchange.

**The small German university town of Jena has no fewer than seven free reading rooms, with newspapers and books.**

The size of each thread, as spun by the silkworm is one two-hundredth part of an inch in diameter.

**Where They Are Produced and Where Much Beeswax Goes.**

Keeping bees is a pleasant and classic occupation, sanctioned by poets in all ages; moreover, and to the practical modern this is far more important, it is a paying business when scientifically conducted. The number of beekeepers in this country is estimated at about 300,000, and they sell annually some 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 pounds of their sweet produce. In every state of the Union they may be found, but Florida, Texas, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Michigan, Wisconsin and central and northern New York are the great beekeeping sections. Wherever great quantities of basswood, buckwheat and, of course, clover, are found, there beekeeping means a pretty good income. Some of the farmers have 1,500 to 3,000 colonies under their care and have reduced the business to a pretty exact science.

In Colorado, Arizona and states in the neighborhood of the great desert the honey "crop" is as sure as anything can well be, even the proverbial "death and taxes." Elsewhere the clover crop may be ruined by rain or drought, but there the sun is sure to shine and the canals are sure to irrigate, so that the lack of clover is practically impossible. And it is alfalfa clover, too, of which four crops are certain every year. Under these conditions it is not surprising to find in Arizona and similar states whole counties keeping bees as in other parts of the country people cultivate farms. It is, in fact, the only certain thing in that ill-favored land, as the alfalfa clover is the one green thing that can coax a livelihood out of inhospitable soil.

Maeterlinck has written a book about the bee. Perhaps some philosopher will one day arise to sing the praises of the clover, living where nothing else can grow, and alone of all "weeds," enriching the soil which gives it life. Arizona folk may not be philosophers, but they are properly grateful to the kindly blossom.

If the story of the clover is somewhat romantic, that of the beeswax is hardly less so. Several hundred thousand pounds of beeswax are produced every year, and prices are steady and conservative. Much of it goes into commonplace uses. Shoemakers, dentists, thread manufacturers and the like use much of it, and cannot use anything in its place; glassworkers, too, require it for making purposes, but the interesting part of the beeswax business comes when it is exported to Russia. The Greek church uses nothing but pure beeswax for its candles. This, apparently, is an ecclesiastical law. So beeswax is exported in enormous quantities to burn in Russian churches. When the price is low, all that can be procured is bought up for exportation. It is distinctly an interesting career, this of the beeswax, beginning with the irrigation of the desert and ending as the candles flicker before an eastern shrine.—New York Tribune.

**SOUTHERN DIVISION**

**Portsmouth Branch.**

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m.; 12:45, 5:25, p. m.

Greenland Village—8:39, a. m.; 12:54, 5:33, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:07, a. m.; 1:07, 5:53, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m.; 1:21, 6:14, p. m.

Raymond—9:32, a. m.; 1:32, 6:25, p. m.

**Returning Leave**  
Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m.; 3:30, p. m. Manchester—8:32, 11:10, a. m.; 4:20, p. m.

Raymond—9:10, 11:48, a. m.; 5:02, p. m. Epping—9:22, a. m.; 12:00, a. m.; 5:15, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m.; 12:17, 5:55, p. m.

Greenland Village—10:01, a. m.; 12:29, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

**York Harbor & Beach R. R.**

Leave Portsmouth—8:40, 10:50, a. m.; 2:50, 5:50, p. m.

Leave York Beach—6:25, 10:00, a. m.; 1:30, 4:05, p. m.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

**U. S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132.**

**GOVERNMENT BOAT, FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.**

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m.; 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m.; 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 10:07, a. m.; 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m.; 12:00 m.

\*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**Boston & Maine Railroad.**

**LOWEST RATES**

**FAST TRAIN SERVICE**

**BETWEEN**

**BOSTON and CHICAGO,**

**St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis**

**AND ALL POINTS**

**WEST, NORTH WEST, SOUTHWEST.**

Pullman Parlor or Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

For tickets and information apply at any principal ticket office of the Company. D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Boston.

**SEMI WEEKLY**

**IDEAL TOURIST**

**Route.**

Direct steamer & the way by water, through the Sound by day light.

**TAKE THE Joy Line**

**DAILY**

Except Sunday VIA PROVIDENCE LAST TRAIN 3:42 P.M. South Station

**\$3.00**

Leave New York Pier 51, E. River 5 P.M.

Buffalo via N. Y. & Hudson River

**Lowest Rates Out of Boston**

Tickets and information at 214 Washington St., Boston, GEO. F. TILTON, Pass. Agt.

**Italian Counter Demonstration.**

London, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to a news agency from Rome says that the Second division of the Italian Mediterranean squadron has started for Turkey, with the object, it is said, of counterbalancing the French naval demonstration.

**DEWEY SEES ROOSEVELT.**

Tells of Approaching Close of Schley Trial.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Admiral Dewey called upon President Roosevelt, but did not discuss with him the Schley court of inquiry except to tell the president that the public sessions of the court would be concluded in a few days.

"When we commence to sift the testimony," said the admiral, "our real work will begin. I told Secretary Long when he asked me to become president of the court that I would rather go through another battle in Manila bay. The hardest part of the work will be wading through the mass of testimony and reaching our conclusions. I have two able associates, however, and realize that we are on trial before the country as well as Admiral Schley. Two able, better men could not have been secured than Admirals Benham and Ramsey."

Admiral Dewey said that the court probably would take up each charge in the precept, review the testimony and then give the facts as it found them and give such an opinion as they called for. He did not know that this would be done, as his associates, but it had occurred to him that this would be a good plan. He felt, he said, that the American people would want the court's reasons in detail and were entitled to know them.

**Marriage of Herbert Gladstone.**

London, Nov. 2.—The marriage of Herbert Gladstone, youngest son of the famous British statesman, to Dorothy Paget, a daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., has taken place at St. Andrew's church. The function, which was one of widespread social interest, was largely attended. At the reception given at Lady Paget's house after the ceremony the guests viewed the unique and costly presents, which numbered over 600 and included a silver inkstand from King Edward.

**Excommunicated Clergyman Sues.**

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley has entered suit in the superior court for \$50,000 against the Rev. Francis J. Barry, chancellor of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago. The suit is the outgrowth of Father Crowley's recent excommunication and expulsion from the church following charges which he made against Father Muldoon, then about to be consecrated as a bishop.

**Fatal Rear End Collision.**

New York, Nov. 2.—In a rear end collision of passenger trains on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Greenville Conductor John Annis received injuries from which he afterward died, and several cars were badly damaged. The railway men blame darkness and fog for the accident.

**Governor Taft Convalescing.**

Washington, Nov. 2.—Secretary Root has received a cable message from Governor Taft at Manila saying that he had been successfully operated upon for a minor trouble and expected to be all right again in about two weeks.

**MINISTER GRISCOM MARRIED.**

**His Bride Miss Bronson—A Brilliant Ceremony.**

London, Nov. 2.—Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, United States minister to Persia and formerly United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, was married in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, to Miss Elizabeth Duer Bronson, daughter of the late Frederick Bronson of New York, before a fashionable assemblage. Canon Henson performed the ceremony. Colonel the Hon. Charles Creighton was the best man. Egerton S. Winthrop of New York, uncle of the bride, gave her away.

The bridesmaids were Miss Pauline Astor, Miss Muriel White, Miss Griscom and Miss Montauhin.

Among those present were all the officials of the United States embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Jr.; Mrs. Bronson, the bride's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Mallet, all of Philadelphia; Robert Winthrop, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of St. Albans, the Earl and Countess of Powis, the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, Viscountess Galloway, Lord Lindlow, Sir Francis and Lady Whittington, Sir Francis Montefiore, William Waldorf Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and Lady Victoria Russell.

The newly married couple went to a country place lent to them by Lady Theodore Guest. They will leave England for Persia in about ten days.

**Iowa Bank Burglarized.**

Salix, Ia., Nov. 2.—The bank of J. C. Currier & Sons was entered by burglars and the vault blown. It is reported that \$1,000 was taken. A search is being made for the robbers.

**The Weather.**

Fair and cooler; light to fresh variable winds, becoming easterly.

**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.**

**Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.**

New York, Nov. 2.

Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 1/16 to 1/8 for demand and at 1/8 to 1/4 for 60 days. Posted rates, \$1.84 1/2 to \$1.84 3/4. Commercial bills, \$1.84 1/2 to \$1.84 3/4. Mexican dollars, 45 1/2. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm.

Closing prices:

Atchafson... 96 1/2 Northern Pacific pt. 105 1/2  
C. C. & St. L... 96 1/2 New York Central... 104 1/2  
Chesapeake & Ohio... 47 1/2 Ontario & Western... 34 1/2  
People's Gas... 10 1/2 Reading... 43 1/2  
Erie... 17 1/2 Rock Island... 14 1/2  
Gen. & Hudson... 11 1/2 St. Paul... 100 1/2  
Great Electric... 25 1/2 Sugar Refining... 10 1/2  
Lead... 20 1/2 Union Pacific... 100 1/2  
Louisville & Nash... 10 1/2 Wabash preferred... 30 1/2  
Manhattan Co... 12 1/2 Western Union... 01 1/2  
Missouri Pacific... 95 1/2

**General Markets.**

New York, Nov. 2.

FLOUR—State and western inactive and without steady; Minnesota patents, \$3.70 to \$3.85; winter patents, \$3.50 to \$3.65.

WHEAT—Barely steady with corn and quiet, being sustained by light offerings, a scattering demand from shorts and steadiness of outside market; December, 75 1/2 to 76 1/2; May, 76 1/2 to 77 1/2.

RYE—Steady; state, 57 to 58; E. L. New York, 60 to 61; 2 western, 62 to 63; a. b. about 64.

CORN—At first sold at a little owing to liberal crop estimates, but recovered on a demand from shorts; December, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2; May, 63 1/2 to 64 1/2.

OATS—Slow, but steadily held; track, white, state, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; track, white, western, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2.

PORK—Steady; mess, \$16 to \$17; family, \$17 to \$18.

LARD—Steady; prime western steam, 9c.

BUTTER—Firm; state dairy, 14 1/2 to 15; creamery, 15 1/2 to 16.

CHEESE—Steady; fancy, large, colored, 9 1/2 to 10; fancy, large, white, 9 1/2 to 10; fancy, small, white, 10 1/2 to 11.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 22 to 23; western, candled, 21 to 22.

SUGAR—Raw easy; fair refining, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; refined quick, 15 1/2 to 16.

COFFEES—Steady; fancy, large, colored, 9 1/2 to 10; fancy, large, white, 9 1/2 to 10; fancy, small, white, 10 1/2 to 11.

RICE—Steady; domestic, 4 1/2 to 5; Japan, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

TALLOW—Quiet; city, 5 1/2 to 6; country, 5 1/2 to 6.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 60 to 65; good to choice, 65 to 70.

**BRIGANDS HOLD OUT.**

Constantinople, Nov. 2. The brigands have sent in word that they will not take for Miss Stone's ransom a penny less than the first demanded sum of \$10,000.

They also intimate that they have just about reached the limit of their patience.

The rumors from Bulgaria that the missionary has been killed are not true, because a letter from her, written on Oct. 31, was received at the United States legation last night.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British ambassador, is assisting Mr. Eddy in his efforts to bring about Miss Stone's release, but the Turkish government appears to do nothing but throw obstacles in their way.

The Sanakour missionaries report by way of Sofia that even if the ransom is raised and handed over to the brigands they will break their word and murder Miss Stone because of their exasperation over the long delay.

**How to Tell the Genuine.**

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine laxative, Bromo Quinine. It is a remedy that cures a cold in one day.

**King Edward's Health.**

London, Nov. 2.—When such serious and ultra respectable papers as the London Times and Lancet deem it advisable to display announcements that King Edward is not ill, it can be reasonably deduced that a very general impression to the opposite prevailed among those upper classes by which such papers are read. There is every reason to believe that the king is suffering within the last few weeks from an ulcerated throat, which those closely attached to him, especially the women of his own family, feared might be the forerunner of cancer.

**A Pallbearers' Union.**

Chicago, Nov. 2.—The newest labor organization in Chicago is the Pallbearers' union, formed by about sixty men who gain a livelihood in the service of undertakers. The new union will establish a minimum scale of wages and prescribe other regulations which its members hope to enforce.

**Many Union Men Laid Off.**

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Four hundred employees of the Illinois Central railroad working in the shops at Burnside, near Chicago, have been laid off. The cause of the discharge of so many men is the cancellation of the company's orders. A large percentage of these discharged are union men.

**Cast Iron Plows.**

Cast iron plows were first made in this country in 1797 and were greatly objected to from the belief that the cast iron poisoned the ground and prevented the plants from growing.

**Bolivia's Tin Mines.**

The Bolivian tin mines are situated at an altitude of 11,000 feet above sea level in the departments of Oruro, Potosi, La Paz and Cochabamba.

**BRIGANDS HOLD OUT.**

Constantinople, Nov. 2. The brigands have sent in word that they will not take for Miss Stone's ransom a penny less than the first demanded sum of \$10,000.

They also intimate that they have just about reached the limit of their patience.

The rumors from Bulgaria that the missionary has been killed are not true, because a letter from her, written on Oct. 31, was received at the United States legation last night.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British ambassador, is assisting Mr. Eddy in his efforts to bring about Miss Stone's release, but the Turkish government appears to do nothing but throw obstacles in their way.

The Sanakour missionaries report by way of Sofia that even if the ransom is raised and handed over to the brigands they will break their word and murder Miss Stone because of their exasperation over the long delay.

**PATTI'S GIFT.**

**Hidden in a Basket of Flowers She Found a Tiny Dog.**

During one of the most admirable performances that Donizetti's opera ever received in this country an incident occurred that lent momentous interest to Patti's appearance.

Mme. Juez, wife of the president of Mexico, had heard of the death of Patti's pet dog Ricci and had sent her another, which was to be presented to the diva in a novel way. The tiny animal was buried in a basket of roses, but an usher discovered it and the manager refused permission.

At the next act, however, Mr. Abbey relented and allowed the usher to convey the gift. The basket in which the dog was hidden was a triumph of floral art, and Mme. Patti, attracted by the beauty of its design and the gorgeous bloom of its roses, chose to carry it personally off the stage.

As she lifted the basket and kissed its flowers the little dog, which was badly frightened by the experience it had had, gave a feeble cry. The diva started, looked curiously into the mass of flowers, gave a purely feminine scream of delight, and, running down to the footlights, whispered gleefully to the audience, "I declare if it isn't a lovely little dog!"

No one who has not been at a Patti performance can realize the enthusiastic volume of applause that greeted this announcement. Men jumped up on the chairs and yelled "Brava, brava, Patti!" and women waved their fans and handkerchiefs and cried hysterically. Suddenly Patti drew her head into the basket and kissed the dog, without a fresh storm of cheers rang through the house. Then she tried to extract the little animal from the flowers, so that she could show him to the audience. But he was tied in securely with ribbons.

Whereupon she said in dumb but eloquent pantomime, "I can't get him out." Finally, as the applause showed no signs of abatement, she ran off the stage, gave the dog and his basket to an attendant, came tripping back and whispered, "Home, Sweet Home" to Signor Arditi, and the ballad was sung as only Patti can sing it.

There were tears in her eyes as she finished, and many a man in the auditorium choked down a sob and many a woman wept silently as the pathetic strains of the old song floated in mournful cadence through the auditorium.

**Managing a College.**

As for the actual management of a university's business, it is conducted much like that of a town or city. At the beginning of the year the probable income is estimated. After about 20 per cent is deducted for the expenses of the business department the balance is divided among the different educational departments much in the same way that a board of apportionment does in the case of a city. The modern institution of "higher education" therefore carries on in many instances the business of a real estate office, a collection agency, a bank and a hotel and employs usually a staff of over 100 men.—Harper's Weekly.

**Comparisons.**

Mrs. Seldom-Holmes—My husband is one of the most disputatious mortals alive. I can hardly ever make a statement without his "begging leave to differ."

Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego—Your husband is an angel. Mine always differs without begging leave.—Chicago Tribune.

**Placing Mrs. M.**

Mrs. Mann—Oh, yes, I suppose I'm a disagreeable thing. No doubt you are sorry you ever saw me.

Mr. Mann—I won't go so far as that. I only wish when I did see you I had taken a better look at you.—Boston Transcript.

**PENNYROYAL PILLS**

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, RELIABLE, PAINLESS, AND DRUGS IN CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PILLS FOR MEN AND WOMEN. These pills are sold in all drug stores, and are the only pills that can be taken without danger to the health. They are the only pills that can be taken without danger to the health. They are the only pills that can be taken without danger to the health.

**Get Estimates**

**FROM THE**

**JOB PRINTING.**

For neat and attractive printing there is no better place.

The Herald has all the latest news.

**Get Estimates**

**FROM THE**

**JOB PRINTING.**

For neat and attractive printing there is no better place.

The Herald has all the latest news.

**Get Estimates**

**FROM THE**

**JOB PRINTING.**

For neat and attractive printing there is no better place.

The Herald has all the latest news.

**Get Estimates**

**FROM THE**

**JOB PRINTING.**

For neat and attractive printing there is no better place.

The Herald has all the latest news.

**Get Estimates**

**FROM THE**

**JOB PRINTING.**

For neat and attractive printing there is no better place.

The Herald has all the latest news.

**Get Estimates**

**FROM THE**

**JOB PRINTING.**

For neat and attractive printing there is no better place.

The Herald has all the latest news.

**Get Estimates**

**FROM THE**

**JOB PRINTING.**

For neat and attractive printing there is no better place.

The Herald has all the latest news.

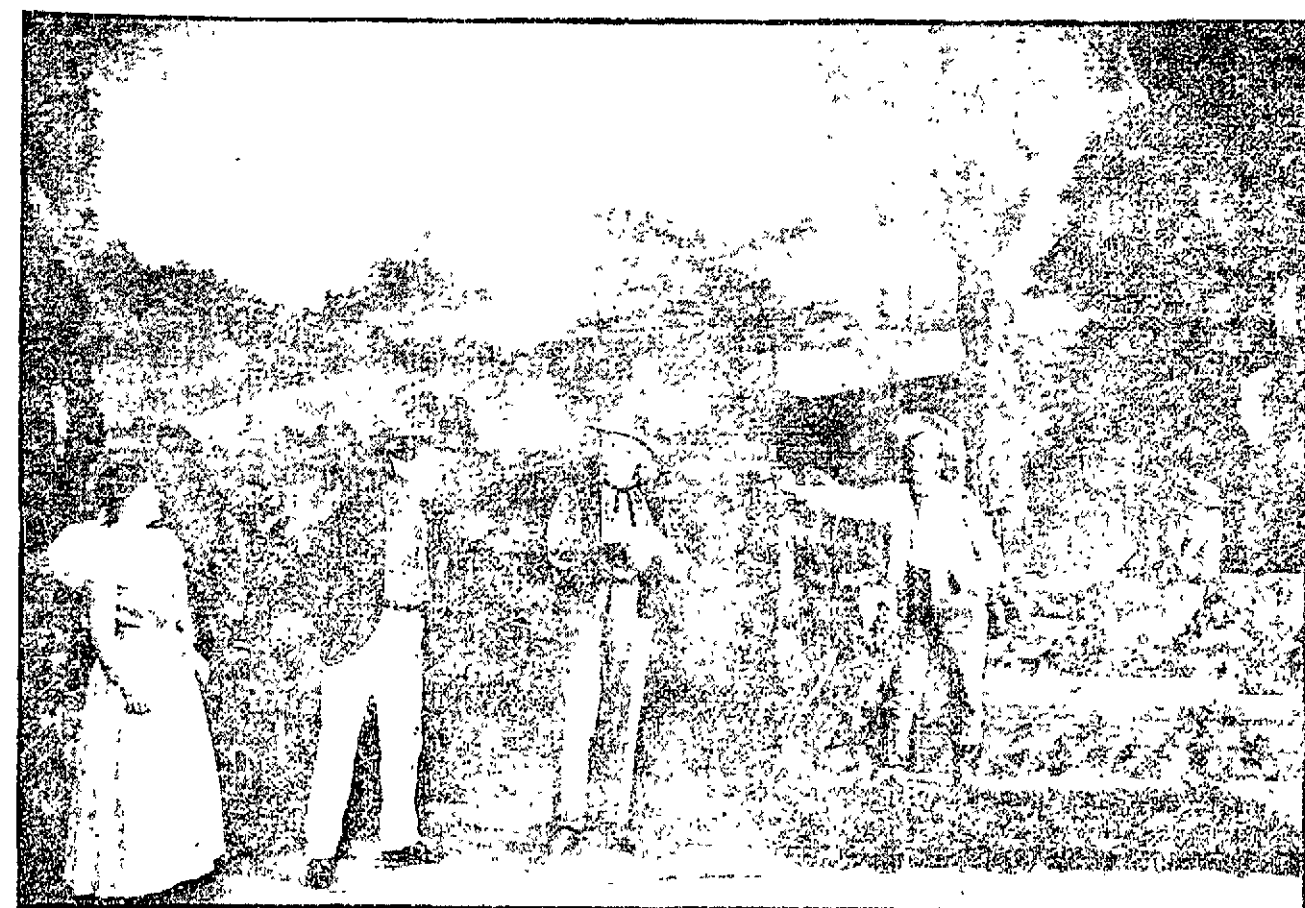


# THEATRICAL NEWS

## SUCCESS OF SKY FARM.

It must not be forgotten that the beautiful, deeply interesting, powerfully presented rural drama Sky Farm will not be seen in any other New England city than Boston or in any other theatre save the famous old Boston museum where our forefathers, as well as the present generation playgoers, sought and continue to seek rational enjoyment. The general verdict of the thousands who have seen this marvelously fascinating production of Edward E. Kidder's latest and greatest success by the Charles Frohman company of most competent players, is that it is far and away beyond any other play of its kind ever seen on the New England stage. It is, as is now probably well

known, a play of rural New England and everyone of its wonderful characters, from the village clergyman, the village boss, the village tomboy, the widowed village postmistress, the village good for nothings, the village hero, the village beauty, the "smart" city chap, who is perhaps "not so smart as he looks," down to the simple farm hand will be found to be familiar types to those who are at all acquainted with the picturesque folks and the honest hearts of the villages of New England.



SCENE FROM ACT II, "SKY FARM," NOW PLAYING AT THE BOSTON MUSEUM.

## THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT.

There are few things that better attract an audience than one of Broadhurst's comedies and it is certainly true enough to say that nothing in the comedy line is more popular here. Mr. Broadhurst has enjoyed such success with his plays that when a piece with his name to it as author is announced it is certain to command wide attention and to fill the house to its utmost capacity. It is easy to take it on trust and feel confident of having good and wholesome fun for the trouble of going to see it. The Wrong Mr. Wright is the title of Mr. Broadhurst's comedy which presents in the title role Mr. John Allison who has been "laughed at" when playing that funny character of "Jones" in What Happened to Jones. The part of "Seymour Sites" has fallen into excellent hands from all accounts with Mr. Allison who is exceedingly well fitted for the business undertaken by it.

This piece has been pronounced as the brightest and most amusing farce that has emanated from the fertile brain of this clever playwright. Be that as it may, the play has proved most successful, testing the capacity of the largest theatres when played by the late Roland Reed several seasons ago. The Wrong Mr. Wright will be presented in this city on Tuesday evening. All the music was especially written for the piece and it contains some particularly brilliant and catchy melodies. The specialties annex do not in any way detract from the original lines or comedy situations. The names of a few of the clever people follow: John Allison, Maud Allison, Florence Marion, Ada Morton, H. G. Hickey, Geo. L. Kennedy, and Jas. Newton Drew.

## ARCHIE BOYD IN A NEW PLAY, VERMONT.

The scenes in the new play, Vermont, in which Archie Boyd appears at Music hall on Saturday evening next are equally divided between Nebraska and the old Green Mountain state. Though Archie Boyd has been starred in the most famous plays of the last decade, such as Shore Acres and The Old Homestead, he has invariably ap-

peared as a Yankee farmer. Those who have seen his splendid assumption of the breezy Nebraskan and the quaint intermingling of Vermont characteristics recognize that at no time has Archie Boyd appeared to better advantage than in this new play, written especially for him. The play opens with Bijah's Hopkins' return to the old Vermont home, after a lapse of many years spent in Nebraska, to find changes which are alternately comic and pathetic. Chief interest centers in the error Bijah makes in presuming that his old sweetheart, who married during his prolonged absence in Nebraska where he gained a fortune and the title of Judge, is a wife. As a matter of fact she is a widow, but this error on Bijah's part, and his demeanor to the little widow are responsible for some of the most laughable moments of the play. The subsequent dealing out of Nebraska justice to a pious Vermont fraud, who has oppressed the widow

## INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Louis Nethersole Will Pleasedly Remember His Visit.

Mr. Louis Nethersole, the well known theatrical manager, and manager of Sadie Martinot in The Marriage Game, will remember his visit to Portsmouth as one of the most interesting experiences of his life. He learned for the first time that traveling theatrical companies were obliged to pay a U. S. revenue tax and it was with considerable difficulty that the deputy collector convinced him that it was no joke. Manager Nethersole is a bright hustling Englishman and when he found that it was the law he handed over the \$6.67 as his contribution to Uncle Sam's cash account. The next bit of experience was his meeting with his "Uncle Thomas." Thomas Nethersole is a hardy looking Englishman who claims to have served in the army of Her Majesty and also the royal navy, called at the theatre and inquired for Mr. Nethersole and on meeting him gave him a hearty hand shake and with evident pleasure informed him that he was his Uncle Thomas.

Manager Nethersole was taken entirely by surprise but after a second thought invited his visitor to step inside and he did so.

For several minutes he chatted with his guest and to his surprise the man who claimed to be his uncle gave him an almost complete history of the Nethersole family and the meeting proved a most interesting one.

Manager Nethersole is a brother of Olga Nethersole, the famous English actress and the family is one of the most noted in England.

He could not place his newly found relation and he was surprised to find that his alleged uncle was employed as an assistant bartender on Bow street.

He did not deny his "uncle" the right to his claim and he treated him with the true spirit of a gentleman.

MISS MILDRED HOLLAND.

Grand Production of The Power Behind the Throne.

Local theatre goers have enjoyed many treats this season, but the of-

fering at the theatre on Saturday evening, Miss Mildred Holland, in The Power Behind the Throne, proved one of the finest productions ever seen on the local stage.

The star made one of the greatest hits ever scored and the entire production was so perfect that the most critical could bestow only praise.

The stage settings were superb, and the applause was most generous. The audience was large, but a return date would crowd the theatre to the doors.

Miss Holland is an artist of unusual ability, and she has made herself a favorite in this city.

Imagine a duchess without a conscience in love with a young baron. Learn that this baron is deeply in love with a poor musician's daughter, and spurns the duchess. Place the baron's father in the power of the duchess, and you have a situation which is prolific of all that is detestable in intrigue with its inevitable corollary of suffering, and which is

too much to say that she carried it in a way that satisfied her audience. Wright M. Lorrimer, as the baron, was very good. He, too, had to portray the fierce, masculine suffering and anger of a wronged man, and he did it well. The part of the duchess was taken by Lillian Norris in a fine manner. She touched the depths of the despicable with a steady hand, and but for the fact that the part was unbearable, would have been warmly received. Indeed, the entire support was good.

## BOLD DAYLIGHT HOLDUP.

Sheriff Collis After Three Bad Men Who Wore Masks.

There was a bold holdup and highway robbery in the town of Hampstead on Saturday afternoon. The affair happened almost in the center of Hampstead village, the particulars being as follows:

Mr. S. W. Wentworth of Plaistow, who is engaged in the wood and lumber business, was driving along the road from Atkinson to Hampstead. When about one-half mile this side of Hampstead a masked man stepped from the side of the road, seized the horse by the head and pointed a revolver at Mr. Wentworth.

Hardly had the horse been brought to a standstill when a second man jumped into the back of the team and plied Mr. Wentworth's hands behind him. When this had been done the third man appeared and got into the wagon and rifled Mr. Wentworth's pocket, securing between \$150 and \$200.

When they had secured their booty all three disappeared back into the woods, the man having the revolver retiring last, but keeping Mr. Wentworth covered until all were out of sight.

Mr. Wentworth describes the highwaymen as follows. The man who stepped the horse, as being about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighing 130 to 140 pounds, dressed in dark clothes with dark stuff hat.

The second man was 5 feet tall, weighed about 200 pounds and was very broad shouldered. He was dressed in a dark suit and wore a stiff hat. The third man was of stout build, weighed about 160 pounds, was dressed in dark clothes and wore a "starch" hat.

All three of the men wore masks made of black cloth with only eye-holes cut out.

Mr. Wentworth has been in the habit of going over this route on Saturdays to pay off the men employed by him as wood choppers and the holdup is supposed to have been done by some one familiar with his movements.

He went to Hampstead village and notified the county authorities, Sheriff Collis being in receipt of the information early in the evening.

Sheriff Collis notified Deputy Collis of Kingston, Scott of Exeter, Wakefield of Newton, Norton of Derry and the police of places in the vicinity, and feels confident that the highwaymen will not escape.

In the home of the duchess the letter is discovered by the young baron, who unhesitatingly denounces his betrothed and allows the announcement of his engagement to the duchess. Then the outraged girl spurns her apparently triumphant enemy, crushes her to her feet and leaves her there. In the end, the young couple meet once more, he to denounce her again before he takes his own life. Together, they drink the poisoned cup, and then, when she faces the future, Aria tells her lover that she did what was done in order to save her parents. Then it develops that they have drunk a harmless drug which will stupefy them long enough to make the duchess believe they are dead, and then allow them to escape to France "where they lived happily ever after."

The entire story is centered in the denunciation of the duchess. The deceived girl is brought a prisoner to the palace, arrayed in the costliest robe, and loaded with the most brilliant jewels. To save her father she was to play the part of a courtesan, flirt and dance the minuet with a libertine, while her lover is escorting the duchess through the dance. She faints—almost faints—loses many a step, but is sustained by the thought that her father's life is in her hands. She drinks her cup of woe to the dregs, and is crushed beneath the fierce blast of wrath which falls on her defenceless head from the lips of her deceived lover. Then she turns on the venomous intriguer and reaches the heights of a moral victory over one who, in mere brute power, seems to be the winner.

In all of this work as the innocent, unsuspecting girl; the warm-hearted lover; the terrified child, signing what was worse than a death warrant; the strong woman, playing a false part to save a father's life; while her own and her lover's prospects were being swept away into the darkness; as the true metal, coming out of the furnace unscathed, Miss Holland was excellent. Her part is one of sustained suffering, and requiring talent of a high order, and it is not

News on every page of the Herald.

too much to say that she carried it in a way that satisfied her audience.

Wright M. Lorrimer, as the baron, was very good. He, too, had to portray the fierce, masculine suffering and anger of a wronged man, and he did it well. The part of the duchess was taken by Lillian Norris in a fine manner. She touched the depths of the despicable with a steady hand, and but for the fact that the part was unbearable, would have been warmly received. Indeed, the entire support was good.

Imagine a duchess without a conscience in love with a young baron. Learn that this baron is deeply in love with a poor musician's daughter, and spurns the duchess. Place the baron's father in the power of the duchess, and you have a situation which is prolific of all that is detestable in intrigue with its inevitable corollary of suffering, and which is

too much to say that she carried it in a way that satisfied her audience.

Wright M. Lorrimer, as the baron, was very good. He, too, had to portray the fierce, masculine suffering and anger of a wronged man, and he did it well. The part of the duchess was taken by Lillian Norris in a fine manner. She touched the depths of the despicable with a steady hand, and but for the fact that the part was unbearable, would have been warmly received. Indeed, the entire support was good.

Imagine a duchess without a conscience in love with a young baron. Learn that this baron is deeply in love with a poor musician's daughter, and spurns the duchess. Place the baron's father in the power of the duchess, and you have a situation which is prolific of all that is detestable in intrigue with its inevitable corollary of suffering, and which is

too much to say that she carried it in a way that satisfied her audience.

Wright M. Lorrimer, as the baron, was very good. He, too, had to portray the fierce, masculine suffering and anger of a wronged man, and he did it well. The part of the duchess was taken by Lillian Norris in a fine manner. She touched the depths of the despicable with a steady hand, and but for the fact that the part was unbearable, would have been warmly received. Indeed, the entire support was good.

Imagine a duchess without a conscience in love with a young baron. Learn that this baron is deeply in love with a poor musician's daughter, and spurns the duchess. Place the baron's father in the power of the duchess, and you have a situation which is prolific of all that is detestable in intrigue with its inevitable corollary of suffering, and which is

too much to say that she carried it in a way that satisfied her audience.

Wright M. Lorrimer, as the baron, was very good. He, too, had to portray the fierce, masculine suffering and anger of a wronged man, and he did it well. The part of the duchess was taken by Lillian Norris in a fine manner. She touched the depths of the despicable with a steady hand, and but for the fact that the part was unbearable, would have been warmly received. Indeed, the entire support was good.

Imagine a duchess without a conscience in love with a young baron. Learn that this baron is deeply in love with a poor musician's daughter, and spurns the duchess. Place the baron's father in the power of the duchess, and you have a situation which is prolific of all that is detestable in intrigue with its inevitable corollary of suffering, and which is

too much to say that she carried it in a way that satisfied her audience.

## MAY BE A BLUFF.

French Squadron Sent After Turkey Back in Toulon.

Paris, Nov. 1.—Late last night the following dispatch was received from Toulon:

"The complete Mediterranean squadron returned to Toulon this evening and anchored in the roadstead."

This would include Admiral Caillaud's division, whose departure has thus been either countermanded or postponed. If the dispatch be correct, it would imply that the government has received news from Constantinople which has not yet been divulged and which has induced a change of plan.

It was reported that Admiral Caillaud had been ordered to cruise within reach of a dispatch boat for possible further instructions, and it is significant that the torpedo boat destroyer Halibard left Toulon at full speed during the afternoon to rejoin the squadron.

The decision to make a naval demonstration against Turkey was taken at a meeting of the cabinet Tuesday, at which M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, explained the sultan's protestation regarding the French demands.

Admiral Caillaud's squadron consists of the armored cruisers Amiral Potin, Chanzy and Latouche Treville, the second class cruisers Du Chayla and Cassard and the third class cruiser Galilee. The crews aggregate 2,236 men, but the vessels will also carry landing parties.

## Expulsion of Kanakas.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 1.—The steamship Moana, which has arrived from Australia, brings the news that the Kanaka expulsion bill is to be made law by the federal authorities of Australia. The bill provides for the gradual expulsion of blacks of the Pacific islands from Australia. In four years fewer and fewer blacks will be allowed, and in 1901 all immigration will be stopped while in 1906 every Kanaka in Australia will be expelled from the country. Sugar planters say their trade will be ruined. Labor is jubilant.

## A \$70,000 Blue Diamond.

New York, Nov. 1.—A blue diamond weighing twenty-two and a half karats and worth \$70,000, foreign value, was recently passed through the customs house in the ordinary course of business. It had been cut, but un-

set. The duty is 10 per cent ad valorem. The appraisers say that but one other blue diamond of this size is known to be in existence and that it is in some European collection.

## Buller Immensely Popular.

London, Nov. 1.—General Buller yesterday proceeded to Aldershot, whence he finally departs today. The authorities are striving to keep the hour a secret from the troops in order to avoid a demonstration, which the officials are of the opinion will be undesirable. There is no doubt that a large part of the troops are magnanimous at the general's dismissal.

## A Remarkable Old Woman.

La Salle, Ill., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Cynthia Trent, who lived at 112, near here, is dead at the age of 101. She has four children living, aged eighty-two, eighty-six and eighty-eight respectively. She has her children Mrs. Prentice leaves 27 grandchildren, 63 great-grandchildren and 21 great-great-grandchildren. Prior to her fatal illness she was never sick.

## Work For Fifteen Thousand Men.

Hartford City, Ind., Nov. 1.—All the factories included in the American Window Glass company and the Independent Glass company, numbering nearly 100 plants and representing 95 per cent of the total capacity of the United States, resumed last night, giving employment to 15,000 men who have been idle since last May.

## Cebu Chief Surrenders.

Manila, Nov. 1.—General Hughes, the American commander on the island of Samar, has received the surrender of the chief of the Cebu insurgents, with 150 rifles, 60 officers and 470 men. The surrender was brought about by the people, who made a demand for the restoration of peace.

## Kaiser's Tribute to Von Ketteler.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—Emperor William has telegraphed the German Protestant community in Shanghai that he will give an altar and windows to the new church there in memory of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German minister to China.

## Glasgow Has Bubonic Plague Again.

Glasgow, Nov. 1.—The bubonic plague has reappeared here during the week. Four suspected cases were removed from the Central Station hotel, belonging to the Caledonian railway, and one died yesterday.

## BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

President Roosevelt has promised to visit the (Charlotte 68. C.) exposition on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12.

The Standard Oil company is to establish a refinery at Port Richmond, Cal., and a new steamship line to the Orient.

Henry C. Baird, oldest member of the Bradford county (Pa.) bar, died at Athens, Pa., yesterday, aged eighty-one years.

Crescents, driven by George H. Ketchum, at Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday, failed to break his own record of 2:32 1/2, falling the mile in 2:55 1/2.

The steamship Roanoke has arrived from Nome, bringing 600 passengers. The Roanoke is the last boat of the season of the Nome passenger fleet.

A Boer colony will be established in Wyoming. A tract of 300,000 acres has been secured for the purpose in the valley of the Green river in Sweetwater county.

## IRISH PATRIOTS HERE.

Redmond, McHugh and O'Donnell on a Six Weeks' Tour.

## IRELAND'S SORROW FOR M'KINLEY.

Oppression, but No Anarchy. In the Green Isle—Boer Question Supplies Home Rule for the Time Being. Glad to Be in Land of Free Speech.

New York, Nov. 1.—To explain the objects of the United Irish league during a tour of six weeks in the United States John E. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists in the British parliament, accompanied by Patrick A. McHugh and Thomas O'Donnell, fellow members of the house of commons, arrived yesterday from Queenstown on the White Star liner Majestic.

They were met at quarantine by a delegation consisting of former Representative John F. Emery of Chicago, Edward C. Loftis, Charles Coleman, P. M. Sweeney, John McCheskey, General James H. O'Brien and P. O'Connor, representing the Angharad Irish Societies. At the dock representatives of more than seventy Irish-American societies crowded about the gangplank. Because of a discussion there was no delegation from the central council of the United Irish League of America to meet the incoming voyagers.

"I desire to record," said Mr. Redmond, "as my first expression on landing on American soil that the news of the terrible assassination of President McKinley was received with profound sorrow by every one in Ireland, and notwithstanding that we are oppressed in our own country anarchy has no foothold or sympathizers there."

United in Ireland's Cause. "I never said the separation of Ireland from England was not desired," he said. "That is inconsistent with everything that I have said during the last twenty years. This delegation, composed of men who were for a time bitterly hostile to each other, shows that we have united for the advancement of Ireland's cause."

"I am glad that Mr. Michael Davitt when here said that the fight for home rule had been practically abandoned by the Irish members in an effort to get justice for the Boers. The fact is that for the time being the Boer question supplants the question of home rule because it is the burning question of the day."

Mr. McHugh, who for two months before taking passage had been an inmate of Kilmichael prison for an article against packing games published in his newspaper, the Sligo Champion said he was glad to come to the United States, where free speech was not considered a crime. Mr. McHugh represents North Kerry.

Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., is a young man representing Leitrim and is known for a recent speech in the house of commons, where for two hours he spoke in Celtic and finally was declared out of order.

Captain John A. Wright, chief boarding officer, thought Mr. McHugh was "Skin the Goat," or James C. Harris, of Phoenix park nationality and had ordered Patrick Weldon, a boarding officer to seize the Irishman and take him to the barge office.

Mrs. Redmond and Miss Dalton, a sister-in-law of Mr. Redmond, are with the party. On Sunday evening a mass meeting will be held at Carnegie hall.

Hearst Summoned For Contempt. Chicago, Nov. 1.—Judge Elbridge T. Hancey of the circuit court issued an order last evening summoning before him next Monday morning the owner of the Chicago American, Mr. William Hearst, and six employees to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The publication on which this action was taken were news items, editorials and cartoons reflecting on the motives of the judge in a recent decision in which the People's Gaslight and Coke company was interested.

Schoolboys' Reign of Terror. Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Thirteen high school students have been suspended by Superintendent Bullis for running away from school. The boys almost created a reign of terror. They entered school No. 6, broke the furniture and disturbed the school session. They also interfered with firemen working at a fire in the business section. They hitchhiked horses in the streets and marched through town shouting and singing.

Odd Use of Cannibals. New York, Nov. 1.—Four steam cannibals and fifteen consorts which have been plying between New York and Cleveland via the Erie canal and Lake Erie will be up and shipped to Hongkong. There they will be put together and proceed to Manila to do a general lighterage and interisland business.

Russell Remarried. London, Nov. 1.—Earl Russell, whose first wife secured a divorce from him a few days ago and who has just finished a three months' sentence in Holloway prison for his alleged bigamous marriage in America to Mrs. Mollie Somerville, has been remarried to the latter at the Holborn registry office.

Well Known Stenographer Dead. New York, Nov. 1.—William F. Bonnyng, for twenty-five years stenographer for the first judicial department of the New York supreme court, is dead at his home, 47 Duane avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Bonnyng was born in Dublin in 1833 and came to America in 1857.

Miners Will Die of Burns. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 1.—An explosion of gas in the Parrish mine has fatally burned Michael Serofski and Walter Oskavage, miners, and seriously injured Robert Kough, a driver boy.

## ALL WRONG.

The Mistake is Made By Many Portsmouth Citizens.

Don't mistake the cause of back-ache.

To be cured you must know the cause.

It is wrong to imagine relief is cure. Backache is kidney ache.

You must cure the kidneys.

A Portsmouth resident tells you how this can be done.

Mr. Thomas Entwistle, city marshal says— "I was never troubled very much with my kidneys, but I had a very sharp attack of lameness of the back and pains across the loins. At the time I got Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering much distress. It hurt me to make any sudden movement and sharp twinges seized me in the small of the back when rising from a chair. I found that I could not walk around the city without being in pain. I had finished the whole box of Doan's Kidney Pills. I have not had another attack since."

For a full and complete list of prices for Doan's Kidney Pills, call on the following: J. C. Doan & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Doan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. C. Doan & Co., New York, N. Y.; J. C. Doan & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. C. Doan & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Doan & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Doan & Co., Cincinnati, O.; J. C. Doan & Co., Portland, Me.; J. C. Doan & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. C. Doan & Co., Honolulu, T. H.; J. C. Doan & Co., Manila, P. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Singapore, S. M.; J. C. Doan & Co., Batavia, N. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Seoul, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Peking, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tientsin, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hankow, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Canton, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Hong Kong, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Shanghai, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Yokohama, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Kobe, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Osaka, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co., Tokyo, C. I.; J. C. Doan & Co



## A WOMAN PUBLISHER.

How Miss Clark Went From Selling Books to Printing Them.

Miss Carro M. Clark, who is the C. M. Clark Publishing company, with two great book successes, "Quincy Adams Sawyer" and "Blennerssset," to her credit, owned and managed a popular book store and stationery shop in the Back Bay, Boston, for nine years previous to embarking on the uncertain sea of publishing books. The most exclusive Back Bay families were among her regular patrons. Miss Clark says it was entirely accidental her going into the pub-



MISS CARRO M. CLARK.

lishing business. She knew Mr. Pidgeon and went to hear the manuscript of "Quincy Adams Sawyer" read out of curiosity. She came away from the reading convinced that it would be a wise business move to publish the book.

It is quite possible that Miss Clark inherits her ambitious spirit and the faculty of accomplishing whatever she attempts from her great-grandfather, Phineas Warren, who fought in the battle of Lexington. He was a near relative of Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill fame.

### Adaptability.

Adaptability is one of the most desirable qualities in existence and goes far toward making a man or a woman a popular person. It must be conceded that the ultra fashionable possess this attribute far more generally than well to do people who are not nearly as smart, for, always provided that their friends belong to their "set," they will wear a pale blue or a cot with equal readiness, enjoying the simplicity of a farm apparently quite as much as the stately grandeur of a princely establishment.

"It must seem a great contrast to you," said the young mistress of a little cottage at Hempstead as she conducted her guest, one of the most sought after society girls in New York, to her room, "to come here just after stopping at a magnificent establishment like the Tiptons."

"Why, it is all about the same thing," answered the cosmopolitan young woman. "You give me 5 cents when I dine at 8, but send up my breakfast on a tray. No one can do any better than that, however grand they may be. I must confess to being a creature of habit in those respects, but I find that nice people live about the same whatever the size of the house or the number of footmen."

### Importance of Rest.

Nervous, tired housekeepers or busy workers in any other occupation save time and strength by learning to do the right thing at the right moment and in the easiest and shortest way possible. It may take thought, but thought is one of the best labor saving implements ever discovered by man. Save time and strength by using machines wherever it is possible. Prolong life and health by taking a few moments' rest between duties. Work done in a state of fatigue will probably be poorly done and sometimes must be corrected.

Learn to be calm. All the store of patience incased in one mortal frame will be needed some time for a trying ordeal. Don't waste any of it. Physicians and druggists grow old on the works of constitutions broken by countless little things. If there is no other argument that will count for observing these simple rules, consider the wrinkles how they grow and remember that nervous fretting, with its consequent displays of ill temper, is the soil in which these facial disfigurements flourish like the green bay tree.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### A North Side Fad.

However competent a housemaid may be she must wear a "uniform" if she desires employment in the North Side families of Chicago. No reason is given why this fad is limited to one section of that city. This outfit consists of a blue and white cotton dress, white apron and white cap. The general effect is somewhat similar to the costume worn by trained nurses. For the different grades of work there are certain styles. The cook must wear a dress, apron and cap of an entirely different design from that set aside for the housemaid, and the fabric designated for her must have a different stripe. It is considered a hardship by some of the servants that the girl must supply the uniform out of her wages, but when she registers at an agency her chances of employment are small, it is said, unless she states her willingness to provide the dress.—New York Tribune.

### Too Much Clothing.

Most men and women wear a great deal too much winter clothing. Provided good, stout flannel garments are worn next the skin, their duplication in the case of a healthy person is quite unneeded for. A thick vest beneath a thick shirt should be a superfluity. How many so regard it?

Above all, be the weather wet or fine—snow, rain or hail—go out. If you feel seedy, don't coddle up at home. Get out into the air. Fresh air is life. It is nature's own cure for countless artificial complaints, such as consumption or brain fog. Get it as long and as often as you can. If you can add sunshine, so much the better.

To Keep Apples and Potatoes. Always store apples in a well ventilated room or cellar and keep them as near

the freezing point as possible without actually freezing them. If potatoes are to be kept in the same cellar, they should be put in the warmest part.

The barrels of apples, well headed up, should be set close to the windows where on days when the atmosphere is only a few degrees above freezing they may be treated to a cold air bath, but that part of the cellar where the potatoes are kept should not be allowed to fall below 40 degrees. Always keep a thermometer in the cellar, and it will be possible to cool off the apples without injuring the potatoes.

Do not unhead the barrels until the apples are wanted. Let the apples remain undisturbed, as it is rarely a good plan to sort them over and to pick out the rotten ones.

Apples in ripening give out a deleterious gas, carburetted hydrogen, which greatly aids in preserving them, but this gas is unhealthful and cannot be allowed to accumulate in the house cellar. It is one of the advantages of an outside cellar that this may be allowed to remain.

### Lucky Colors For Garters.

A young girl, blushing faintly, remarked at a theatrical performance about the garter of pale blue silk that a dancer wore below her knee. "It is bad luck," she said, "to wear one's garters in that way, and I, for my part, would not do it. It is also bad luck to wear white garters. They signify death, and yellow ones signify jealousy and love troubles. Garters tied in a true lover's knot are the most fortunate ones, and if they are jeweled that makes them still more fortunate. Suspender garters have no bad luck attached to them, but they are not very pretty. After the true lover's knot the black garter fastened with a gold buckle is the luckiest. My own garters always match my stockings, but you could never induce me to wear stockings of white or yellow."—Philadelphia Record.

### Always the Same.

There is a superstition that our grandmothers were far more honorable in their dealings with their dressmakers than we are nowadays. But a certain firm has looks, extending over more than a century which entirely disprove this theory. Reference to these interesting volumes shows that long accounts were the order of the day at the beginning of the last century, that they were frequently not paid till extreme measures were taken and that ladies in society at that period were not less fastidious when their hairdressing accounts than are their descendants of a hundred years later. Probably there are among the ruins of Pompeii similar records. From one generation to another the little weaknesses of human nature do not seem to change very much, after all.

### How to Make Pea Soup.

Pea soup is that is strongly commended for its excellence is made after these directions: Use either half a peck of fresh green peas taken from the pods or a can of the French brands. If the uncooked peas are used, put them, with a handful of spinach leaves, into a kettle with a pint of stock and a quart of boiling water. Set over the fire to simmer half an hour. Add a head of sliced lettuce, half a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Let boil until the spinach and lettuce are pulpy. Take up and run through a wire sieve. Boil the peas and half a sliced cucumber in a little water, mash and pass through a sieve. Mix with the soup and season with salt, pepper, a squeeze of lemon juice and a dash of cayenne.

### To Save Pennies.

If your ribbons become faded and crumpled, you can make them look almost new again by rinsing them in cold water, shaking them almost dry and then ironing them while damp on an ironing board with a piece of muslin over.

Your black thread stockings will keep their look of newness and blackness much longer if you wash them in cold water. To do this properly fill a small muslin bag with lard, and with this make a slush in tepid water. Wash the stockings in this water, and when you take them out of the water roll up in a clean cloth and wring them out well and dry by a quick fire.

### Wasted Butter.

A cooking teacher advises that a profitable source of waste in many American households is in the too free use of butter, says the New York Evening Post. If one would remember every time the temptation comes to add an additional tablespoonful to some dish in process of preparation that a tablespoonful of butter weighs an ounce and has therefore a definite value, 2 or 3 cents, as the case may be, one of this waste might be stopped. A pure beef fat, as meat well tried out, can often be substituted for butter to the betterment frequently of both flavor and digestion.

### Character Lines.

The woman who thinks only of the disappointments of the day or the inconveniences of the weather usually shows her temperamental failings in her face. The pulsating red lines, the drooping chin muscles, the washboard corrugation in her forehead—all these are pointed fingers and glaring signboards saying and shrieking to the world: "Look at me! I am Missus Pesky-Mist. Nothing suits me, and the things that do I am unable to see."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Never allow fashions to become "red-hot," they will not hold their heat so well after such treatment. Should they become rough or smoky give them a good scrubbing in soap and water, rinse dry and rub briskly over a piece of sandpaper. To prevent their sticking to starched clothes rub over the sandpaper, then over a cloth with a little beeswax or white wax in it.

When you use a steamer over a kettle, fold a clean cloth in several thicknesses and lay over the top of the steamer under the cover and weight the cover down. This keeps in all the steam, and the food will cook much more quickly, making a saving of time and fuel.

The habit of overlooking family jars, of failing to see the sour look and not hearing the harsh word and setting aside forever the disagreement is a habit that makes for family peace. It is throwing stones in the path out of one's way.

If a kettle in which onions or other strong vegetables have been cooked is rubbed with a cloth dipped in hot, strong soda water and then washed in soapy water, all the odor will disappear.

When windows do not shove up and down easily, rub a little hard soap on the inner casing.



## A TALE WITH A MORAL.

The Kid That Lost Its Life by Not Following Its Mother's Advice.

One day as a Goat and her Kid were grazing in the field the latter sniffed the air and sagely observed:

"Mother, I have a curiosity to know whether I smell wolf or crow."

"We'll call it wolf and not get any nearer the forest," replied the mother.

A few minutes later the Kid stared hard at some tracks in the soft soil and said:

"Really, now, I'd like to be sure whether these are tracks of a con or a wolf."

"We'll presume that a wolf passed this way and keep our eyes peeled," was the answer.

It wasn't ten minutes before the Kid looked fixedly at the forest and remarked:

"I certainly saw something moving among the trees, and I'm dying to know whether it's a wolf or a woodchuck."

"If you'll paste it in your hat that it's a wolf, it won't hurt no woodchuck's feelings," said the mother as she nipped at another thistle.

The Kid thought the matter over awhile and then concluded on a closer investigation and set out for the woods. The mother heard her bleat as the wolf sprang out upon her, and after clearing her throat of prickles and wiping the moisture from her eyes she said to herself:

"Of course we didn't know for sure, but if that Kid had only inferred that it was a wolf she'd have escaped being eaten."

Moral.—It's no use to touch a buzzsaw with your finger to see if it's revolving.

### Sunny Guy.

A sunny little lad was Guy.  
The sunbeams glided in his eye,  
The sunbeams beamed in his hair,  
The sunbeams kissed his forehead fair  
And mingled in his laughter were.



The sunbeams helped him in his speech,  
And all his smiles were sunbeams each;  
In fact, the boy from top to toe  
Was full of sunbeams—that we know—  
And so beloved by high and low.

Dear little children, if you try,  
You soon may be like little Guy.  
Rays of sunshine will peep through  
If your heart is kind and true  
And gathers it each day anew.

—Anna D. Walker in Christian Work.

### The Dutch Language.

The Dutch language is of a good old fashioned tongue. It is not so difficult that English speaking people cannot without difficulty acquire it. In fact some folk say, it is more like unto English than it is to German. The Boers of South Africa use the Dutch language as it was spoken 200 years ago. It is a language that is bound to stay, though it shows little powers as a wanderer.

### Wonderful Trees.

The largest tree in the world is to be seen at Mameli, near the foot of Mount Etna. Its trunk is 304 feet in circumference. The largest tree in the United States is said to be the gigantic tree near Bear creek, on the north fork of the Tu-lare river, in California. It measures 146 feet in circumference. The famous giant redwood tree in Nevada is 110 feet in circumference.

### Misunderstood.

Harry's little cousin, Mabel, was paying him a visit, and he undertook one day to teach her to play croquet. After a few strokes the balls lay quite close to each other, and Harry said:

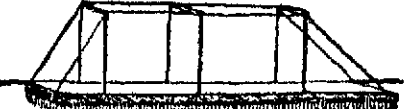
"Now, Mabel, you must hit me."

"But, Harry," said the mother of fact Mabel, "that would be fighting and not playing. I believe I'd rather not learn."

### A Tumbling Mat.

A reader of The American Boy sends to that paper the following concerning a tumbling mat for amateur acrobats:

All boys know that tumbling on hard ground is not pleasant, so I have thought of a plan by which a tumbling mat can be easily made, having made one myself that is very satisfactory. First dig a hole about a foot deep of the size you wish to



### THE MAT IN PLACE.

make the tumbling ground. Fill the hole about three-fourths full of dried grass or straw packed well. Lay an old piece of carpet or sheets of heavy paper over this. Then sprinkle an inch or two of shavings and over all spread about three inches of soft dirt mixed with shavings. This makes a soft and elastic ground.

### How Pigeons Travel.

The carrier pigeon, when traveling, never feeds. If the distance be long, it flies on without stopping to take nutriment and at last arrives thin, exhausted, and almost dying. It can be prevented, it is known to eat, contenting itself with drinking a little water and then sleeping. Two or three hours later it begins to eat with moderation.

## TREACHEROUS AMIGOS.

Filipinos Betray Confidence and Friendship of Americans.

### WORSE THAN OLD TIME REDSKINS

Captain O'Connor, Just Returned From the Philippines, Cites Many Instances of Double Dealing of the Natives—Expert at Trickery.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Captain S. S. O'Connor, a former captain in the Ninth regiment of the national guard, who has just returned to New York from the Philippines, where he did service as a captain in the Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, spoke yesterday of the massacre of the Ninth United States Infantry in the Island of Samar. Captain O'Connor is one of the best informed of the returned volunteer officers on the natives in the southern part of the archipelago, as it was in that portion of the islands that he did most of his duty.

"The American people can form no idea of the treachery of the natives," he said. "They have been likened to the American Indian, but the comparison does not do justice to their capacity for betrayal. Such a body of fighters as the Ninth Infantry are never would have been caught in such a trap by the Indians. The Indians never have learned to play the friend like the Filipino. A soldier in the western plains would be on his guard always against the redskins, but they cannot dissemble. They may ambush you and rush you at night, but they don't know how to play the 'amigo' trick as did the Filipinos."

"That the Filipino is a past master in treachery I soon learned after getting in the field over there; consequently I decided to be as severe as possible. I was proved marshal in several towns and apparently was unduly harsh; but I found that the only way to meet the natives."

"In one of the towns south of Manila there was a barber named Lorenzo Mabano, who did a flourishing business, the soldiers patronizing his place generously. He appeared to be thoroughly loyal. I don't suppose there was any one in the town we suspected less than he. He spoke Spanish and used to tell us how much good American rule would do the people. One night a raid was made on a horde of insurgents. Among the prisoners taken with rifle in hand was our barber. Then it came out that after working in his shop all day he would sneak out to the rebel camps at night and disclose whatever information he had gleaned from his soldier customers during the day."

### Snakes in the Grass.

"We could never be sure of our guides, though they would profess the deepest loyalty. The treachery of one of them was revealed by a ruse. He had acted for a scouting party which he had led to the bank of a stream where he said was a safe ford. The American commander noticed the place was perfectly adapted to an ambush and suspected the guide, who protested violently against the suspicions. He was compelled to put on an American's uniform and then, at the point of several rifles, was sent ahead to cross the river. He had not gone far when a volley from native riflemen hidden on the opposite side ended his career."

"Sometimes after a volley would come from a certain spot and a dash would be instantly made there by our men nobody could be found but natives peacefully at work, although not two minutes had passed since the firing. There would be no trace of firearms, and the natives, though hauled up and sharply questioned, would be lazily unconcerned, their breathing being as slow as if they had just awakened from a sleep. They knew nothing of rebel soldiers or the hiding places of their guns. One brought his hoe down sharply to emphasize his statement. A metallic ring was heard, and the earth was dug up, revealing the man's gun, which he had buried."

Though the authorities insist that Major General Chaffee, commanding the military division of the Philippines, believes his present force there ample, their statements are not in accord with official expressions General Chaffee has said and which he has reported to the department.

The general says that the whole people of the Philippines are engaged in waging war upon the United States. The few Filipinos who are friendly to the United States are those holding offices.

### A Fearful Crime.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 28.—"I killed a boy," said Tobin Hansen, a Dane, thirty-five years of age, when he walked into the central police station. "I killed him for money, and I only got 50 cents. That's not enough, so I give myself up." Hansen described the locality in which the deed had been committed, and the police found there the body of Samuel Morotte, son of a well known spice and coffee merchant of the same name.

### Minister Kills Himself.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 28.—The Rev. Otto P. Lenk, aged twenty-five, pastor of St. John's German Lutheran church at Cullman, Ala., is dead from a bullet wound just over his heart, inflicted by a pistol in his own hand. It is supposed the death of Miss Minnie Hartung, to whom the minister was said to be engaged, was the cause of the suicide. The Rev. Mr. Lenk has relatives in Paterson, N. J.

### The Stork on Time.

London, Oct. 28.—The Duchess of Manchester, who was Miss Helena Zimmern of Chelmsford, gave birth to a daughter Saturday. Both mother and child are doing well. The infant will receive the names Mary Alta Montagu.

## ARE ANTAGONISTIC.

INTERESTS OF EMPLOYER AND HIRED HAND ARE NOT MUTUAL.

This Is the Declaration of N. O. Nelson—His Views on Profit Sharing and Co-operation—Leclaire as Its Founder See It.

Bishop Potter's first question, "How can workmen and their employers be helped to an understanding of the fact that their interests are mutual?" must be answered by another question, "Are their interests, as such, mutual?" In the large, as fellow citizens, as human beings, their interests are mutual, but in their relation as employer and hired hand they conflict in a way which may in all fairness be called irrepressible. Can there be anything mutual in the division of a given joint product except in one of two ways, by contract or by equality? Contract is the present method and leads to disputes.

Because the laborer is not on equal footing with the capitalist employer he has formed unions, and because the unions have grown strong employers' associations have sprung up. Neither of these recognizes mutual interest, but only class interest. From class interest of a single trade the unions have federated into national bodies, and the employers in certain trades and in certain cities have joined forces for general lockouts and strike benefits. In these transitional steps the mutuality has been confined within the two broad classes. There has been conflict enlarged and intensified between "the workmen and employers."

Ameliorative measures, such as unions, voluntary arbitration, permanent boards of conciliation with powers of investigation and publicity and more or less judicial power, are useful and commendable, but they cannot go very near to the root of the evil nor heal the irreconcilable conflict of interests.

Even when such agreements are entered into as between the bituminous coal operators and miners and some of the building trades, where the two join hands to overcharge the public, there will still be the same conflict over the division of the spoils. The miner cares nothing if coal is dear to the seamstress or the day laborer. The operator is satisfied if combination with the workmen enables him to limit the output and raise his profits, but each side has a clear self interest in the division, in the amount to be paid as wages.

Few employers do their worst, some do the best they can, none is obliged to be unjust. It is practicable for any corporation or individual employer to relinquish advantages and power and make himself simply a leader and director, or he may go part way and improve the customary conditions; he may shorten the hours, improve the equipment, provide conveniences and comforts and divide some part of the profits. No one prevents him. He ought to do it, but will he do it? Despoits might be benevolent, but by the tendency of human nature they have usually been tyrannical. Labor must struggle for its rights, not individually and alone, but by and for the class. As long as there are classes there must be a class struggle and need for class consciousness.

If, then, there is not in the wage system any mutual interest, what are the remedial measures available within the system and what substitutes are there for the system?

Your questions suggest various plans and measures for solving the ever recurring difficulties between capital and labor, and among them is profit sharing, to which you ask my particular attention.

Profit sharing in the technical sense means a payment to labor of something in excess of wages, contingent on the general profits. The payment may be in money, but better still, in an interest in the working capital. The object should be to incorporate the employees into the responsible and cowering body. To the joint stock capital principle should be added the associated workers' idea, capital and labor joined in mutual interest and mutual obligations. Beginning with a small minority interest, the workers, including managers, should in time become the owners, thus accomplishing what Bishop Potter suggests in his letter.

The theory is valuable chiefly in the recognition of a mutuality in the results of joint effort. Practically it tends to bring master and men closer together, and it commonly leads to ownership by the workers. It can hardly be classed as a movement because it depends on the voluntary motion of employers who are bred to believe that all profit is the legitimate earnings of capital. To give more than the contract wages looks to them like charity or throwing money away. It has often been adopted with a view to getting more work out of men or of obviating strikes, but such schemes have rarely survived the first or second year.

Except as a measure of justice it should not be undertaken. Where so undertaken it will lead on to co-operation and self employment. This has been the course of such famous business concerns as Leclaire & Co., house painters and decorators; Godin & Co., iron works; Larouchie-Joubert, paper makers, and Bon Marche.

Profit sharing in its broader sense—the equal sharing of all the earnings by those who create them, either as customers or workers—is embodied in what is technically called co-operation. This plan of business is to the common people what the corporation is to capitalists—the strength of union and the equality of pure democracy. It has risen to the dignity of a world movement, and in it can be truly said that the interests of employer and employee are mutual because they are one and the same people.

Underlying religion, politics and science there is the economic question, the means of supplying men's needs

and desires. Man shall not live by bread alone, but he cannot live without it. We call subsistence a material means to a spiritual end, but it is so primary, so essential and so difficult that it becomes an end in itself. Only a few in any community escape from anxiety about making a living. If not harassed by the wolf, they are haunted by fear of it.

I have stood by the open excavation of the new underground railroad in New York City, looking at the men digging. They have told me they got \$2 a day for fair days when the work could go on. Living is expensive in New York. These are not the submerged; they are the men of brawn and health. "They are the labor."

I have gone through the corridors of the fashionable hotels at midnight hours and looked on the diners and winners, with liveried waiters obsequiously serving the viands of all lands. These are the "employers."

Are the interests of the two classes mutual? Can easy going optimism conjure up any social relation between the two? Can any bridge span the chasm between them?

When I go through our factories and see fine, able-bodied, dexterous, earnest men working nine hours every day and every year a lifetime through, fashioning the uncouth raw material of wood and metal and marble into house material, I ask myself, "Will the laborer have any of these polished and luxurious appliances in the home of his family or will they only go into the houses of the well to do, the mansions of the rich, the 'employer' class?" Are the interests of the laborer and the capitalist mutual in this work?

I know full well that many will say that money payment settles the whole score; but even if that were so, is there any mutuality when one makes and the other enjoys? "My people shall build houses and live in them; they shall possess the land and enjoy the fruits thereof," saith the Lord.

The editor asked me to forego modesty and give something of my own experience. The company with which I am connected adopted profit sharing fifteen years ago and has continued it satisfactorily ever since. In a majority of the years there have been dividends on wages of 5, 8 or 10 per cent; in several years no dividends. It has given us no trouble and no disappointments worthy of record. When dull business or new investments have stopped dividends, the employees have taken it in good part, which stockholders do not always do.

Eleven years ago we began building factories in the country on a 125 acre tract of land eighteen miles from St. Louis, where our general office and store still remain. At the same time we started a village adjoining. Our aim was to unite the freedom in all respects of the country with the conveniences and social advantages of the city. Summing up the story, or storyette, to date, Village Leclaire employs 100 men, 30 apprentices and 10 girls, one-third of whom live in Leclaire, the other two-thirds living in Edwardsville, a large old country town adjoining.

Two-thirds of the Leclaire residents own their homes, mostly built by the company and paid for by monthly installments. The houses are of varied style, aimed to be pretty, with three to six rooms, choice running water and electric light, mostly on lots of 100 feet front, fruit and shade trees, with gar-den in the rear and lawn and flower beds in front. We have winding roads, paved with cinders, sprinkled and bordered with sidewalks and shade trees.

We are part of the Edwardsville school district, with graded and high school, but we have our own kindergarten and a primary class. We have a good public hall for semimonthly lectures, spelling matches, debates, musicals, dancing classes and dances. We have a baseball ground, bowling alleys and billiard room, shower baths, fish and skating pond and library.

We are at this writing completing a dining room, evening buffet and reading and social room adjacent to the factories. No charge is made for any of these public utilities, the expenses being borne by the 200 workers and employers, the company acting as disbursing agent. The president and secretary of the company live in Leclaire, with factory workers as their only immediate neighbors, and most excellent neighbors they are. Edwardsville (4,200) is part of our social life, proud of us and joining in all our activity. We have no political organization, no rules, no police, no saloon, no dominating individual, no boss.

We are social and peaceable from choice.

Quite a portion of the employees are stockholders, and practically all the stockholders are hard workers in the business. I think we all consider ownership of the factory capital or even cash dividends secondary considerations, yet the purpose is to have the ownership pass into the hands of the workers, including all employees. Our different trades are all unionized, union wages prevail, and we have a nine hour day in ten hour trades. Perhaps we get as much work done, but why should that be the only or chief consideration?

No attempt has been made to force any reform. Indeed any particular reform has not been sought. By joint action of capital, management and labor the opportunities have been created; the use of them has been left entirely to individual choice. We have neither coerced nor preached nor excluded. Effective affinities, suggestive example, imitiveness, have been the makers of social and moral and aesthetic Leclaire.

Our programme is so modest and simple and practical that almost any "employer and employee" may do likewise if they choose, varying in details according to circumstances.—N. O. Nelson in New York Journal.

## MENDING POCKETKNIVES.

Sentimental Reasons That Lead People to the Cutler's Shop.

A man of an inquiring turn who had read on the front of a cutler's shop the sign "Pocketknives Rebladed and Rehandled," and who recalled the fact that when he was a boy he used to get a blade put in sometimes when he broke one out of his knife, found, upon inquiry, that boys still get new blades put in knives just as they used to, but that, as a matter of fact, the people who have pocketknives repaired are mostly older persons, and that the knives are likely to be valued for their associations.

"I've carried that knife for fifty years," says one gentleman, and he hands over a knife that he's carried since he was a boy and that he'd hate to lose.

Many knives brought in for repairs are prized because they are gifts, or they were bought in some foreign country, or they just suit the hand of the man that uses them. There are various more or less sentimental reasons why a man may prefer to keep the old knife rather than discard it for a new one. Then it may be that in some other cases the knife is too valuable to be thrown away. So that first and last and for one reason or another, out of the vast number of pocketknives carried, a good many come in to be mended.

The repairs made to pocketknives are of a varied character. They may consist, for example, in the putting on of one new pearl side on a pearl handled knife to replace a side cracked or flawed. With long use the blade at the hinged end or the spring in the handle or the rivet by which the blade is held may get worn so that the knife blade won't close properly, or maybe the blade is actually bent so it should be bent with the back of the knife. In fact, a great many things can happen to a pocketknife, and of course the more blades the more things can happen, but the cutler repairs them all.

The phrase "Rebladed and Rehandled," suggested, of course, the idea of complete renewal, and the inquirer wondered if it might not be possible that with the repair of a knife in one part and another, such a renewal might occur. And the cutler said that not only was it possible, but that sometimes it actually did happen that with successive renewals of its various parts the whole knife came sometimes to be entirely renewed, and there was left of the original knife nothing.—New York Sun.

### CURIOUS MEDICINES.

Prescriptions Which Were Used Early in the Eighteenth Century.

The following prescriptions which were published in 1731 show a degree of credulity hardly to be expected from "the father of modern chemistry and brother of the Earl of Cork." The book is said to be written by "the Honorable Dr. Boyle Esq., Late Fellow of the Royal Society," for the benefit of "those poor Unfortunate Families who cannot find or find a Surgeon or a Doctor." Here are a few specimens:

For Convulsions, Especially in Children.—Take Earth-Worms, wash them well in White-wine to cleanse them, but so as that they may not die in the Wine. Then upon hollow Tiles or between them, dry the Worms with a moderate Heat, and no further than that they may be conveniently reduced to Powder; by one Ounce of which add a pretty Number of Grains of Ambergris, both to perfume the Powder (in base Scent of itself is rank) and to make the medicine the more efficacious.

To Prevent the Toothache and Keep the Teeth Sound.—Let the Patient frequently rub his Teeth moderately with the Ashes that remain in Tobacco-Pipes, after the rest of the Body hath been consumed in Smoking; some time after, washing (if need be) his Mouth with fair Water not too hot.

An Uncommon but Experienced Remedy For Dysenterical Fluxes.—Take the Bone or the Thigh of a hanged Man (perhaps another may serve, caline it to Whiteness, and having purged the Patient with an antimonial medicine, give him 1 Dram of this White Powder for one Dose, in some good Cordial, whether Conserved or Liquor.

A Choice Eminent Remedy For a Sore Throat.—Take Millepedes alive, and sew them up between the Foldings of a piece of

SMALL ADLETSSuch as For Sale, To Let, Wanted, Etc. will be inserted in this column3 LINES WEEK 40 CENTS

Old India Pale Ale

Homstead Ale

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer for them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

OFFICERS:

FRANK JONES, President.

JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice President

ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.

JOHN W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary.

JUSTIN V. HANSOM, Treasurer.

FRANK JONES, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. WINCHESTER, Executive Committee

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. Hartford . . . . . Manager.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 5th

ANNUAL TOUR OF

JOHN ALLISON

(PAST 3 SEASONS AS "JONES" IN "WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES")

BY

GEO. H. BROADHURST

AUTHOR OF

"What Happened To Jones."

"Why Smith Left Home."

"The House That Jack Built," Etc.

20 Weeks in London, Strand Theatre

15 Weeks in New York, Bijou Theatre

Prices - - 35c, 50c and 75c

Seats on sale at 11-11 1/2 Hall Box Office Saturday morning, Nov. 2.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING TWO CARGOES OF

PORTLAND CEMENT

AND THE

HOPPMAN CEMENT

The only lot of fresh Cement in the city.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK AND CONSTANT SHIPMENTS ENSURE THE NEWEST CEMENTS.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER

137 MARKET ST.

THE CONTAGION OF CANCER.

Rooms Become Tainted and Transmit the Disease.

The theory that the disease of cancer may through certain media prove itself infectious is one which is meeting with considerable attention in medical circles, and the conviction is gradually spreading that houses and more particularly individual rooms may become infected with the germs of this fearful malady.

Specific instances are constantly being cited in support of such an assumption, and one of the most telling which at present has come before our notice is that of two women contracting the disease after occupying a house wherein four or five years previously a cancer patient had died.

The remarkable part of this story is that a third lady who had resided in the house between these two tenancies also developed the illness after an interval of close upon two years.

To learn whether such instances are commonly recognized in the medical profession or whether they are merely isolated examples to which no particular importance may be attached a reporter visited several cancer specialists.

At the Cancer hospital in Fulham road the authorities were reticent on the subject.

"I believe," observed the house surgeon cautiously, "that cancer is not regarded as contagious in medical circles."

A well known specialist, however, who has devoted many years to an exhaustive study of the subject was more inclined to waive the professional etiquette which disallows a conversation with a layman upon matters medical.

"I should be only too pleased," he said, "if this matter received the attention at the hands of the public which it undoubtedly deserves. For my own part I am fully convinced that cancer, without being essentially a contagious disease, may under certain circumstances prove itself infectious. Whether this view is generally entertained I am not prepared to state. Nevertheless I have no hesitation in asserting that before many years have passed precautionary measures will be adopted in the case of cancer patients, as they undoubtedly will in the case of consumptives."

"There is nothing at all remarkable in the instances you refer to. Only a few weeks back my attention was directed to the case of a young and apparently healthy girl who developed cancerous troubles after sleeping in a room wherein her mother had some years back succumbed to the disease. This might possibly be a hereditary case, though the likelihood is considerably discounted by the fact that a third woman who occupied the room also contracted the malady."

"Such instances are becoming far too common to be disregarded. Thorough disinfection would probably be an effective remedy, though it is necessary in the first instance to trace the actual causes of infection."

From a seaside resort comes a report of a family who stayed for a few weeks at a house where a woman had died from cancer about a year previously. A girl who occupied the patient's bedroom subsequently developed cancer, not a trace of which had hitherto existed in the family.

—London Express.

HINTS TO PARENTS.

Let the children make a noise sometimes. Their happiness is as important as your nerves.

As the boys grow up make companions of them. Then they will not seek companionship elsewhere.

Allow them as they grow older to have opinions of their own. Make them individuals, not mere echoes.

Talk hopefully to your children of life and its possibilities. You have no right to depress them because you have suffered.

Bear in mind that you are largely responsible for your child's intellectual character and have patience with faults and failings.

Inspect their little secrets. If they have concealments, worrying them will never make them tell, and patience will probably do the work.

Remember that without physical health mental attainment is worthless. Let them eat free, happy lives which will strengthen both body and mind.

If you have lost a child, remember that for the one that is gone there is no more to do, for those remaining everything. Hide your grief for their sakes.

Impress upon them from early infancy that actions have results and that they cannot escape consequences even by being sorry when they have acted wrongly.

Teach boys and girls the actual faults of life as soon as they are old enough to understand them and give them the sense of responsibility without saddening them.

—Christian Guardian.

Fredensborg.

Fredensborg is the largest of Denmark's royal palaces. It has an imposing exterior and is surrounded by wonderful avenues of limes, but is extremely simple in its interior arrangements. The bedrooms are small and furnished in the plainest style, and there are hardly any dressing rooms or wardrobes. A very wonderful view may be had from the palace roof, which is made entirely of copper. This metal is much used in Copenhagen; some of the steeples have copper steps by which they can be ascended. Rosenberg has a handsomer interior than Fredensborg and is full of beautiful artistic objects, including, it is said, the finest Venetian glass in the world.

—London Chronicle.

Java's Cinchona.

The island of Java, which is only 673 miles long and about 125 miles wide, and located only three degrees off the equator, has the distinguished position of supplying practically all the cinchona bark from which the world's supply of quinine is made. There are about 25,000 acres of this island used in growing cinchona.

Easily Explained.

Easterner (on his vacation)—I believe there is less of vice and crime among the Indians out here than there used to be. Is there not?

Comanche Pete—You're right, pard. Th' haint ez many Injuns ez they used to be.

—Chicago Tribune.

Queered at Once.

"How did System begin his proposal?"

"He said, 'Miss Blight, I take the liberty of looking upon you as one of my oldest friends.'"

"Well?"

"He didn't get any further."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN

A WHITE RAT.

How It Is Petted, Fondled and Sat Upon by His Monkey Friends.

At one of the zoological gardens a cage of white rats stands quite near the cage of monkeys. The monkeys had always shown so much curiosity about the rats that the keeper one day concluded to put one of the rats in with them to see what they would do. They fairly screamed with delight when the rat entered and at once began to make friends with him.

The rat was inclined to run away from them for the first day or two, but seeing that they did not intend to do him any harm he lost his fear and permitted them to fondle and caress him as much as they liked. This they did constantly, stroking his white fur, holding him in their arms and offering him part of their food. They even picked out the choice bits and gave them to him, as if he were a guest whom they were delighted to entertain.

One day a new idea occurred to the oldest monkey. He had the rat in his arms, and, putting it down gently on the floor, he cautiously sat down on it. The rat did not move, nor did it seem to object to the queer use to which the monkey was putting it. As for the monkey, he looked about, with a broad grin on his face, and fairly chattered with delight over the soft cushion he had found.

After sitting there for awhile he got up so the other monkeys might try it, and they were as much pleased as he had been.

From that time on the rat was in daily use as a cushion, and he took it with perfect good temper, never objecting to it in the least.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

New Jersey Pickaninies.

We're three pickaninies of Belleville, Jersey.

We plays in 'e sun all day.

We always runs together.

And natter what 'e weather.

De fun jus' comes our way.

We're little, but we're happy from wake up to de down.

An' de wail 'e a real big joke.

An' de smilin' of de river.

Wh'ch makes some pusses quiver.

Sets us laffin' till our sides is broke.

We plays by 'e water, runnin' like 'lasses.

Under de big white bridge.

An' de tugboats comin' chuffin'.

An' de barges wir the pullin'.

An' we listen to de trolleys on the ridge.

Once the' come a white man a-takin' of picknurs.

An' he scared we all right.

For it made us kinder solemn.

W'an he fixed his eyes on us.

An' said: "Hyar, you! Look up bright!"

So we three pickaninies of Belleville, Jersey.

We sets still an' hol's our breif.

Pretty soon the' comes a clinkin'.

"Was the picknurs a-singin'?"

An' de white man was tickle to def.

He tol' we 'll chillun, hon' an' truly.

How he crotched our faces an' eyes—

A brack box takes we brack folks.

An' a white one makes 'e white folks—

But our mudder says it's all a pack of lies.

—Newark (N. J.) Call.

A Smart Seal.

A few years ago some fishermen were following their vocation off a harbor on the Maine coast when they observed a commotion on the surface and soon made out a seal leaping from the water as if followed by some enemy.

It came near the boat, swimming round it several times, and then, making a leap, the men saw that it was being chased by a large fish.

One of the fishermen dropped his line and, stepping into the bow, leaned over and held out his hands. To his amazement the seal immediately dashed toward him and with his help scrambled out of the water into the boat just in time to escape the sharp weapon of a swordfish that darted by, its big eyes staring, probably in wonder at the method of escape, to its fishy intelligence being a case of out of the frying pan into the fire.

But the little seal apparently knew better, and it need not be said that its confidence was not misplaced, as the men were so pleased at its action in coming to them they kept it as a pet, and the seal became a familiar object about the shore.

The Game of Whirlwind.

To play an exciting game arrange in a circle as many chairs as there are players and let all but one be seated. There will then be a vacant chair for the person left standing. This he must try to occupy, and if he succeeds the player on his left must take his place in the center of the circle. The only way for the players to prevent the vacant seat from being taken is for the player on the left of it to move on and occupy it. In this way the whole circle is kept constantly on the move, and there is a great deal of merriment over the difficulties experienced by the standing player in procuring a seat.

Don't Give Him Up.

Don't give up a bad boy or turn against him because he is bad. If your parents and surrounding had been the same as his perhaps you would have been bad too. He may not be altogether bad. Give him another trial at least. Put yourself to the trouble to do a favor for him. In many cases this will win him, and when once you have won him he is true until death. If your first effort to win him does not succeed, try again and again. You will get nearer to him each time, and as his associates come over to you he will be drawn nearer and nearer.

—Southwestern School Journal.

MINERALS

In the Achinsk district of Siberia, lying to the west of the Yenesei river and about 100 miles to the south of the Transiberian railroad, says a writer in The Engineering Magazine, I went with a party of four other Americans to visit the mines of a large Siberian proprietor.

The wall rock of the vein appeared to be full of little crystals of iron sulphide, and on closer inspection particles of gold were visible. The finding of free gold in the rock away from the quartz of the vein was extraordinary, and it in some measure prepared us for the appearance of the quartz in the face of the drift. Here, by candle light on the face of quartz eight feet in width, appeared wirelike strings and masses of native gold extending in lines more or less parallel to the walls from top to bottom of the drift, which was about six feet high.

In no less than six openings on this vein, all following it from 50 to 200 feet into the mountain side, we were shown these marvelous exhibitions of free gold.

Iron Sands of Guadalupe.

At many places along the coast of Guadalupe are vast beds of iron sands. The quantity is slight and immediately available is estimated at some 200,000 tons. It is a very pure magnetic iron sand, free from impurities and yielding about 67 per cent of iron. This iron is said to give a superior quality to steel. Practically unlimited quantities of this sand are available, and vessels may be loaded speedily and safely.

To Preserve Iron From Rust.

Copper sulphide, in the opinion of Professor Hesse, solves the problem of a permanent rust preventing coating for iron. The well cleaned iron is suspended for a few minutes in a copper sulphate solution, rinsed with water, then moved about a few minutes in a solution of sodium hyposulphite containing a very little hydrochloric acid. The blue black surface resulting, rinsed and dried, is adherent and durable.

A New Process in Copper.

The acquisition by Senator Clark of Montana of a newly discovered process by which bars, sheets and tubes can be manufactured from the crude material almost at the pit's mouth will mean a saving of something like \$100 per ton on the finished material. The process is electrolytic and is closely analogous to the electrolytic refining method by which 200,000 tons of copper were refined in the United States last year.

A Nonexplosive Oil Can.

David H. Hardesty of Allegheny, Pa., has invented a nonexplosive oil can. It is well known that the explosion which takes place in an oil can is caused by the igniting of the gases which are formed in the can above the surface of the oil, the flame usually either entering the vent or the spout. In Hardesty's safety can the vent tube and discharge spout connect with the interior of the can at its lowest point; consequently the flames cannot reach the gases without passing through the oil, which is impossible. Then, again, the vent tube is located at the point farthest from where the flames would be, and the passage being long and narrow, even when the can is nearly empty, it would be next to impossible for it to maintain itself long enough away from the air for it to reach the oil.

Depth of Earth's Atmosphere.

The Belgian royal meteorological observatory has published the estimates made by various mathematicians and physicists regarding the depth of the atmosphere surrounding the earth. The calculations of the various savants upon this subject are widely divergent. Biot estimated that the depth was only about 40 miles, Baylis 70 miles, Mann 81 miles, Callandran 100 miles, Schiaparelli 125 miles, Marie Davy 187 miles, while Ritter stated that it reached to a height of 216 miles. Sir Robert Ball states that meteors have been observed at an altitude of more than 200 miles, and since they only become incandescent when they come into contact with the air the calculation of Ritter appears to be the most correct.

Cause of Aurora Borealis.

Professor Birkeland of the University of Christiania is convinced that the aurora borealis is the result of cathode rays, which issue from the sun and which have been caught up from the upper air of the earth. The truth of this theory, he says, has been clearly demonstrated by many experiments which he has made. He even succeeded in making an artificial aurora borealis which could not be distinguished from a genuine one.

The Latest in Butter.

Vegetaline is a new product prepared from the coconut that is being manufactured by a Marseilles firm. It is a kind of butter, which, it is stated, is especially adapted to the uses of bakers and confectioners. The article is harder and whiter than butter, which it only resembles in its fatty nature. It is obtained by refining the oil extract of the dried coconut.

New Element Found.

A new element, "cerrolinium," has been reported to the North Carolina section of the American Chemical society as having been found by Charles Baskerville in thorium. Its specific gravity is said to vary between 9.4 and 10.4.

Something New in Windows.

Translucent windows of pneumatic glass, made as strong as the stone walls in which they are set, are a novelty in a boiler works building of upper Illinois.

FOUR BLACK CATS.

Brought Boundless Pleasure of Anticipation, but That Was All.

"We are more or less superstitious when it comes to black cats," said a well known young man about town, "and I was one of the firmest believers in the black cat and good luck superstition in Washington until a few days ago."

"I had got tired of doing the same thing in my department over and over every day in the year, and being a member of one of the learned professions, I decided to attempt to secure a transfer to another department where my training could be put to advantage to myself and incidentally to the government."

"I am from a state where the senior senator is a power in state and national politics, a man almost unapproachable by reason of his prominence, but who is personally one of the staunchest of friends to his friends and whose recommendation usually carries, as it is seldom given, I happen to be one of his friends."

"Next to myself, the person most interested in my ambition was my sweetheart. One night about a month ago on our return from the theater on her doorstep sat a jet black cat with a white star on its breast. The cat followed us into the house in the most friendly manner, refused to go out until it was time for my departure and then followed me to the sidewalk. My best girl in a rhapsody of delight declared that it was ordained by the stars that I was to get my appointment."

"Two or three days later, on the eve of my departure for the great and wicked city which is my home, I stepped into a restaurant on Eleventh street for lunch. A cat as black as ink, with a white star on its breast, came in the door, walked right up to my table and remained there until I finished my meal. When I told my sweetheart about the cat's visit when I saw her that evening, she had another spasm of delight, saying that defeat for me was impossible."

"I left for home about two weeks ago, and on the very first night of my arrival, as I was leaving the hotel, a big black cat with a white star on its breast came out of the cafe and rubbed its arched back against my shins. I returned at once to the writing room and wrote my girl about it. I received by return mail a letter of eighteen closely written pages explaining that with the third black cat this thrust in my pathway my appointment was inevitable and that she could hardly contain her joy."

"On the day before I was to see the senator I stopped on Broadway for lunch. I was almost paralyzed with delight when the fourth black cat came up to my table and purred about my feet in the most friendly manner."

"Need I tell you that the senator was kindness and graciousness itself and handed my ambition to get up in the line of my chosen profession? Need I say that the endorsements of my district leader and congressional candidate and those of my professional friends were literally thrown at my head? Need I say that my sweetheart wrote me an eighteen page double lined letter every day telling me that I couldn't lose? Need I add that everything in the big city I wanted came my way? Is it not idle to tell you that one of the great men who directs the councils of his party and who is a power therein united with the senator in an endorsement which had it been at the bidding of the administration, ought to have given me an assistant secretaryship and personally wished me luck?"

"And need I tell you that the cabinet officer to whom I presented my papers frankly told me that, having no places vacant, he could not give me one; that I had my trouble for my pains and that the four black cats threw me down hard, that my sweetheart's nose and eyes were so red from weeping that she couldn't go to the theater and that I have for disposal the strongest set of endorsements which can be picked up on Pennsylvania avenue in an hour's walk?"

—Washington Star.

Enemies of the Fishes.

Fishers of trout and other fish find that the flinty tribe has more enemies than they ever supposed before they came into position to know. Mink and weasels will enter a pond and, using their claws as gaff hooks, pull numbers of the fry out of water. Hawks, kingfishers and herons are always on the watch, to say nothing of tame ducks and geese.

A favorite method of killing the former sort of marauders is to line the ponds with tin. Then a mink or weasel getting into the water will find it impossible to climb out and may be shot or speared as desired.

Hawks and kingfishers have a way of alighting on some convenient perch near the pond. The fish hatcher makes a perch for them by erecting a pole with a groove in the top, cut so that a steel trap will just fit into it. When the bird alights, it is caught and killed.

His Soft Spot.

"You must not touch the top of the baby's head," said a mother to her four-year-old. "She has a soft spot there that is very tender."

The youngster gazed at it curiously for a moment, and then asked:

"Do all babies have soft spots on their heads?"

"Yes."

"Do papa have a soft spot on the top of his head when he was a baby?"

"Yes," replied the mother with a sigh, "and he has got it yet."

And the old man, who had heard the conversation from an adjoining room, said:

"Yes, indeed he has, my dear boy, or he would be a single man today."

Going the Rounds.

Amn Dinah—Major, if you' eud gimme an old pinch breeches you'll make foun heahths glad.

Major Julep—Foun, anity?

Amn Dinah—Yess, sah. De ole man will weah dem fur awhile, en gh dem to Jim. Den Jim will gh dem to Pete, en after Pete weahs dem fur awhile en'll put dem on de mule to keep de flies off his hind legs.

—Chicago News.

Universal Music.

Professor of Music—What note have all the composers and singers been using for a long time?

Enthusiast—Pup!—A banknote!—New York Times.

Tart Retort.

He—Will you be my wife?

She—The idea! Don't be ridiculous.

He—Yes, I know it sounds ridiculous; but, then, I'm not so particular as some men are.

In all chronology the day is recognized as the most divisions of time, next to it being the interval between one new moon and the next.

EASILY SUITED.

But Not From the List of Dishes the Stiff Waiter Suggested.

His clothes were not of the latest cut, but his hat and some of his shoes and his bright bandanna handkerchief as he entered a restaurant of good pretensions, inside the door he hesitated, and a watchful attendant with a dignified wave of his hand motioned him toward a vacant table. With a slight bow he followed the indicated direction and was received at the table by a stiff looking waiter, who took his hat and faded umbrella, not rolled very smoothly.

As the old man seated himself the stiff waiter faced the watchful attendant, and a smile went from one to the other. The old man used the bandanna handkerchief again as his hands bowed spectacled eyes wandered over the four pages of the menu and returned again to the top of the first one.

"The stiff waiter unbended a little and leaned with one hand on the table. As a few seconds passed he unbended still more and leaned with both hands on the table."

"We have fine corned beef and cabbage," he said in a low voice, "and corned beef hash. The country sausages are very nice. We can give you ham and eggs in a couple of minutes."

The old man continued to examine the menu.

"Very fine roast beef, lamb and pork," continued the waiter; "nice mutton chops too. You might start with vegetable soup."

The old man turned over the menu.

"All kinds of pies—fine pumpkin," said the waiter as he bent lower; "beer or ale or light wines if you care for them."

The old gentleman laid down the menu, took off his glasses, straightened up and looked at the waiter. The waiter took his hands from the table.

"Does this menu give the things you have mentioned?" asked the patron.

"Certainly, sir," answered the waiter as he assumed his original stiff position.

"Then why do you repeat them to me?"

"I thought—"

"Don't do it again. Thought isn't becoming to you. I will have consommé royale, broiled pompano, fleur-de-lis sauce; os de mouton grille, macaroni a la Nigemo, venison steak, vanilla soufflé fritters, 'chateau Margaux, cafe noir."

As the stiff waiter turned and looked at the watchful attendant neither smiled.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE VALUE OF POKER.

How Walter G. Gresham Got His First Federal Appointment.

Poker has its victories no less renowned than its penumbra. It not only has won fortunes, but positions as well. Many a man owes his success in business to his character as read by an opponent in a game of draw, says the New York Press. There is a banker in New York who acknowledges that poker made him. When a young man, he had the good fortune to sit in a game, with three railroad officials and a rich merchant, being invited merely to make a fifth hand, as the four did not care to "cut each other's throats." On his account the limit was made small. So well did he play his hand that he gained the respect, friendship and admiration of the old merchant, who forthwith became his patron. With such assistance his road to fortune was easy.

Three presidents of the United States had a strong liking for Walter G. Gresham because he was the best poker player of their acquaintance. When Indiana demanded the appointment of a United States district judge in 1860, Senator Morton appealed to General Grant to be half of a man whom he desired to have for the office. Grant asked: "What has become of young Gresham who was a colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, as I remember him? He was with me at Vicksburg." "Oh, he is practicing law in Indianapolis," said Morton indifferently.

"Well," continued the president, "I used to play poker with him in the war and took quite a liking to him. He was a mighty good, cool player, and I believe he will make a good judge. So if you don't care I'll appoint him to this place." Thus Gresham got his first federal appointment.

Gresham's good play as much as his brilliant statesmanship made him a big man in the estimation of Arthur and Cleveland. The former appointed him to be less than a three offices—postmaster general, secretary of the treasury and district judge. Cleveland made him secretary of state notwithstanding his former stout Republicanism. Arthur disliked to appoint him district judge, as it took him away from Washington and the White House gatherings.

Professional Modesty.

Dr. Quinine—You are a nice colleague to have. Dr. Cream de Tartar! Here I have been sick in bed for two weeks, and the only one who did not show up to see me was you.

Dr. Cream de Tartar—But I did not have your new address. How could I call?

Dr. Quinine—That was simple. All you had to do was to ask for the most celebrated doctor in the town, and anybody could have referred you here.

Dr. Cream de Tartar—But that is what I did. I sent a servant here and told him I wanted the star doctor of the place, and he led me through one street after another until he brought me to the gate of my own house.

—New York Times.

Saving His Money.

Mr. Whopit—My failure is the talk of the street! At the meeting of my creditors today I arranged to pay ten cents on the dollar.

Mrs. Wheatpit (after a moment's figuring)—Oh, Henry, isn't that lovely? Then the fifty dollar hat I had sent home today will only cost you five dollars!

—Life.

Her Passion.

"I saw Mrs. K. going into an auction sale last Monday. Isn't her craze for bargains extraordinary?"

"Yes, indeed. I believe that she could die happy if she knew that she would be laid out on a bargain counter and buried as a remnant."

—Town and Country.

All by Himself.

"Mr. Johnson, yo' play classical music?"

"No, sah, I don't play in no class. I plays solos."

—Brooklyn Life.

In every 1,000 British men there are 33 widowers; in 1,000 British women there are 75 widows.

Of 100 Irish people 34 are married, 39 unmarried and widowed.

EXTENT OF UNIONISM.

Industrial Commission's Report on Organized Labor.

A report of timely and general interest has been issued by the secretary of the industrial commission. It is a comprehensive review of the present conditions and historical development of trade and labor organizations and, with a similar report on labor disputes and arbitration, was prepared jointly by Charles E. Elgerton and E. Dana Durand. Many of the details presented have never before been made public, but independent of that interest the report is likely to attract wide attention as the most comprehensive statement of national trade and labor conditions accessible to American students of economics and sociology.

In brief the report asserts: That American labor organizations, excluding the Knights of Labor, have an aggregate membership of about 1,400,000; that the Federation of Labor alone employs over 800 "general organizers," that the jealous watchfulness of the laborers themselves operates more effectively than any other reasonable agency to control the "business agent" or walking delegate; that the common rate of pay for national officers of labor unions is between \$800 and \$1,300 annually; that the "Cigar Makers" union has over \$300,000 applicable to strikes or to any other purposes and that other unions have assets nearly as large; that the standard rate of the labor organization does not mean a uniform wage, that a sentiment prevails to revive the old apprentice system; that the question of strikes is left as a rule to the local unions; and that "probably no union man doubts the legitimacy of the boycott as a weapon of labor."

Prefatory explanation is made that the information concerning American labor organizations has been obtained almost entirely through schedules of questions sent to all national labor organizations and a very considerable number of local organizations. "It is believed," therefore, "that, since the statements of fact contained in this report have been obtained almost wholly from official sources, they may be considered thoroughly authentic."

The Trust Changed Things.

In The World's Work Mr. M. G. Cunniff writes of McKeesport in strike time and draws a vivid comparison between the conditions there before the steel trust and the Amalgamated association had their contest and since. In a description of the founder of the V. DeWeese Wood mill he says:

"Every man in the works," said a striker to me in McKeesport, "was Tom or Joe or Bill to him. Every day he would walk about and joke with the workers at the furnaces and rolls, and if a man looked ill he would slap him on the back and tell him to take a few days off. He didn't take the vacation out of the man's time, either." When a man had been killed in the mills and the list of cuts and burns and broken backs along the Monongahela is appalling the widow and children regularly received the dead man's pay envelope until they were able to take care of themselves. On his return from a journey he always made a round of the mill, shaking hands with every Tom and Joe and Bill in the whole plant, like a man coming back to his family. Once, too, it is said, he was off and to change to buy real estate to sell to his workmen and the men working for him were of the kind that began only to acquire homes—but his reported reply was, "No, I will not take back from the men the money I have paid them in wages."

It Pays to Be Fair.

An illustration of what may be done in the betterment of the conditions for wage earners through the hearty cooperation of employer and employees and the cultivation of a spirit of amity rather than of hostility between them is furnished in the record of a large shoe manufactory in Boston. This establishment has voluntarily reduced the hours of work for its 2,000 employees to eight. The employees are so well pleased with the new conditions that the output is as great as it was when the concern was working ten hours every day. The pay roll is \$1,000,000 annually, and the daily output is 8,000 finished pairs of shoes. The change from ten to nine hours and from nine to eight hours has been effected without reducing the daily wage of the week hands, which comprise one-fifth of the total working force, while the piece hands earn as much money weekly as under the ten hour schedule. Another evidence of sanity is the agreement between the company and its employees that every grievance which cannot be otherwise adjusted shall be submitted to the state board of arbitration.

A Get Together Appeal.

A circular has been mailed to over 200 labor organizations in western Pennsylvania by the committee appointed for that purpose by the United Labor League, reciting that "the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania continues to do business at the old stand and will continue to do so as long as equity and justice are the ruling motives of the human heart, and if such be the case there can be no good reason for any union man withdrawing his fealty to this body and going elsewhere for that which he can get and enjoy in this grand old organization, an organization that stands for fair play and equal rights for all. No union ever brought a grievance before it that was not given a patient hearing and instant action looking toward redress. Don't let dissension, strife or misunderstanding draw us apart; but, rather, let us the more firmly band ourselves together in a strong central organization and, with proper and judicious management, become a power for good to the labor movement in this locality."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

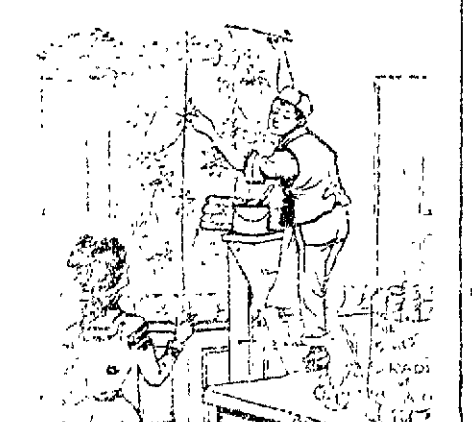
**TRUSSES**

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "KNOW HOW," enables us to GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of

**Shoulder Braces**  
**Supporters**  
**Suspensories**  
Always on hand.

**PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY**



**SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER**

now, as we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our prices for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

**J. H. Gardiner**  
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

**Gray & Prime**  
DELIVER  
**COAL**  
IN BAGS  
NO DUST NO NOISE  
111 Market St. Telephone 2-4.

**C. E. BOYNTON,**  
BOTTLES OF ALL KINDS OF  
**Summer Drinks,**

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer, Tonic, Vanilla, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottles of Eldorado and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, refined Claret, Cream and Stock Ale.

**ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED**

A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general, and every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

**C. E. Boynton**  
16 Bow Street Portsmouth

**CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.**

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turbing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones and the removal of weeds. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turbing and grading in the city at short notice.

Correspondence for sale, also learn and turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of Richmond Avenue and Fourth Street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Hennessey, at S. N. Fletcher, 66 Market Street, will receive prompt attention.

**M. J. GRIFFIN**

**THE HERALD.**

MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1901.

**CITY BRIEFS.**

A grand Saturday trade.

Market prices are about the same.

The Chronicle gives you news while it is news.

There is a run of tides the first of this week.

Beautiful weather for the first days of November.

There is said to be a storm coming up the coast.

The days have decreased five hours and four minutes.

The moon reached its last quarter on Sunday morning.

Who repairs your shoes? John Mott, 34 Congress St.

There were many visitors at the navy yard on Sunday.

Eggs continue to have prices that make them like the golden article.

The superior court has thus far sent eleven criminals to the state prison.

The Wrong Mr. Wright should be greeted by a crowded house on Tuesday evening.

Several marriages of well known young people will take place near Thanksgiving time.

Sunday was an ideal day for a tour into the country and hundreds of people enjoyed the pleasure.

Is it a burr? Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. A cut? Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At your druggists.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cures it promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

The railroad from the Y. H. & B. R. R. is a frightfully winding one, and could "break a snake's back."

Musical Lessons on Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo. R. L. Reinwald, Bandmaster U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court street.

Thanksgiving turkeys will soon provide over the meat market, and spring chickens hold the next highest office.

The Massachusetts state election which will take place tomorrow is causing considerable interest among many here.

The entire stock of goods at Canney's Music store is to be closed out at cost. See his advertisement on first page.

The president has issued his proclamation for Thanksgiving day, naming Thursday, Nov. 28, as the date for the holiday.

Three new free rural postal delivery routes were started in Dover, making six that radiate from the Dover postoffice.

The small boy has already earned a handsome little sum of pocket money through gathering leaves for people who keep horses.

Football enthusiasts have commenced diverting their attention to the Harvard-Yale game that takes place in Boston on Soldiers' Field two weeks from next Saturday.

If you are looking for anything in the line of musical instruments or articles usually carried by a first class store, go to Canney's, No. 29 Market Street, for the next ten days.

The Boston Beacon says that the Revere house, Boston, under its new management, is doing double the business it has done in the last ten years.

The city was livelier on Saturday with hundreds of farmers in from the country and hundreds of local shoppers out, than it has been for some time.

The November elections will take place Tuesday. It is the "off year" in politics, and the interest is much less than is apparent during the congressional campaigns.

Dandelions are again in full bloom, and were to be seen on Sunday by the roadside in the warm, sunny spots of the country, each blossom being overlaid with honey bees. The blossoms are large and fully developed.

Energy all gone? Headache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of you.

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures cramp, heats burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

No matter how long you have had the cough, if it hasn't already developed into consumption, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure it.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

**PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIETY NOTES.**

City Clerk W. E. Peirce was in Boston on Saturday.

Hon. Calvin Page came down from Boston on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Fred Heaver of Boston passed Sunday with friends in this city.

Mrs. William Spicer of New York is the guest of friends in town.

Mrs. John Phelan of Daniel street is passing a few days with relatives in Boston.

T. S. Welch and wife passed Sunday with Mr. Welch's parents at Augusta, Me.

Hon. John W. Emery and family passed Sunday with relatives in Lawrence, Mass.

Emil Ankermiller, representative of The Penitentiary company, passed today in this city.

William P. Miskell conducted the funeral of Peter Cusack at Newburyport on Sunday.

James Hofferman of Bartlett street is now employed at the ship yard at New London, Conn.

Captain C. Fred Duncan and wife have moved into their new residence on Richards avenue.

Capt. F. G. Arey, who has been the guest of Hon. Frank Jones, has returned to his home in Brewer, Me.

Mrs. Justin V. Hanscom of Islington street, has been restricted to her residence for the past three days by a slight illness.

Dennis J. Sullivan of Woodbury avenue has entered the shipyard at New London, Conn. as apprentice to the shipbuilder.

Mr. and Mrs. Almon Jenness of South street, have returned from a week's visit with relatives in Everett and Magnolia, Mass.

Mrs. Irving O. Cummings of Brewster, Mass., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hayes at the Hayes' farm, Plains road.

The engagement is announced of Lewis H. Moulton of this city and Lilla J. Randall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Randall, of Kittery Point.

Mr. Thomas Ritchie, ex-city marshal of Somersworth, has obtained a position at the Kittery navy yard and began work there this week.—Somersworth Free Press.

George W. Watkins, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. George E. Day, returns to New York today. He will be accompanied by his sister as far as Boston, where she will visit.

Capt. James Sylvester and son, James, and Dr. Boylston of this city left here Sunday night for Toppan, Me., near the New Brunswick line, on a week's gunning trip.

Arthur H. Rand returned to this city on Saturday evening, and will on Tuesday take his family back to New York, they having spent several weeks with Mr. Rand's parents on State street.

Collector J. Warren Tilton of Exeter has returned from a successful gunning trip to the Nubble at York. He brought home a fifteen pound loon, which a taxidermist is mounting for presentation to Walter S. Carlisle.

Thomas Mulcahey, manager of the Armstrong dining rooms at the Boston & Maine railroad station, has returned from a month's vacation. James Carey, who has been filling his place, returns to his home in Nashua.

**HAS INTERESTING HISTORY**

**First Christian Church At Kittery Point Rededicated.**

**The Services Most Impressive And Very Largely Attended.**

**Many Changes And Many Happenings Recorded On Its Books.**

The First Christian church of Kittery Point, which was closed for repairs throughout the month of October, was opened for service Sunday, Nov. 3d, and rededicated to the worship of God. The pastors of the neighboring Christian churches were present and took part in the following exercises:

Voluntary, Miss Annie Mitchell; doxology, congregation; invocation, Rev. Joseph Lambert; "Closer to Thyself," choir; scripture reading, Rev. Joseph Lambert; prayer, Rev. F. H. Gardner; "Send the Light," choir; sermon, Rev. John A. Goss, text from Ps. 87:5-6: "For Christ and the Church," choir; report of building committee, Rev. D. C. Loucks.

An abstract of this report is as follows: Total cost of repairs, \$755; amount paid in, \$607; amount to be paid, \$148; pledges made, \$182; collection, \$19; total amount raised, \$201.

Rev. D. C. Loucks then announced that the church would be dedicated free from debt. The remainder of the service was as follows: "Praise God," led by Rev. J. A. Goss; dedicatory service, Rev. C. P. Smith, benediction, Rev. J. A. Goss.

The church was very prettily decorated with potted plants and flowers, by the Christian Endeavor society. The side walls and ceiling are finished with steel sheathing, tinted in softly blending shades of brown and grey. The pews are harmonious with the general coloring effect, with top rails in walnut. The speaker's platform has been extended, and the choir now occupies the alcove at the rear of the platform. The room has been carpeted in a pretty, restful pattern, in green and cream, by the Sunday school. The benevolent society pledged \$100 for repairs, and the rest was raised by individual pledges. A turnage was placed under the church last year, and with the recent repairs makes the church cosy and comfortable.

The First Christian church was organized Nov. 20, 1896, by Elders Moses Safford and Ephraim Stenfield. The first house of worship was erected on Tenney's hill, and was occupied thirty-four years, when a new chapel was built on the site of the present building, to be in the centre of the increasing parish. After six years of services here the church was found in flames, one August morning. We copy the following account of the fire from the second book of records, penned by Elder Mark Fernald, the ink and penmanship clear and plain at the present day.

"August 10th, the chapel of the First Christian society was destroyed by fire, the work of an enemy. About seven o'clock, a. m., the house was discovered to be on fire in the N. W. corner pew. A man saw a window partly up and went to see the cause; the fire was then not larger than a bushel basket, but the man being aged and decrepit he made no attempt to extinguish the flame, but went 50 or 100 rods to give the alarm. A host of people met, but saved little; chairs, table, stoves, bible and some doors. It was a melancholy sight. While the people were still remaining by the smoldering ruins, a young man, about seventeen years of age, was found concealed within twenty rods in a thick grove of pines, where he lay watching the fire. He was examined by Elder Fernald and C. B. Bellamy, Esq., circumstances led to his trial by a court of justice and he was lodged in jail at Alfred; where he came from a few months before. The house was an entire loss, no insurance and only six years old. Aug. 12th, obtained the use of Mr. Jere Gunison's large hall to hold our meetings in. Jan. 20th, 1899, the new Christian chapel was opened and publicly dedicated to God and his Son, Jesus Christ, as a house in which true worshipers should enjoy liberty to worship in spirit and in truth. Eight preachers attended, besides the pastor of the church. Elder Mark Fernald, who made the dedicatory prayer, Elder C. N. Payne preached from Rev. 22:3, "Worship God." The church was planned by Elder Mark Fernald, who was a carpenter and joiner by trade, as was his father before him. He must have had a knowledge of the laws of acoustics, for almost the first observation made by a visiting speaker or singer is, "what an easy church to

**SPORTING BRIEFS.**

**Harvard and Yale will give a joint concert the night before the annual football game.**

The University of Pennsylvania is contemplating sending another crew to England next year to compete in the historic Henley regatta.

It is said that President Hickey of the Western league is organizing a new base ball league to include Kansas City, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, Indianapolis, Toledo and Louisville.

Members of the Harvard ball nines, which have been victorious over Yale in the last two years, are to be given gold balls as souvenirs. The tiny trophies are to be worn on fob or watch chain and are of exquisite workmanship.

The question is frequently asked as to what becomes of all the old United States army rifles. This may be answered by the statement of the proprietor of a department store in New York, who says that one year ago they placed on sale 60,000 United States army guns, which were sold in less than two months. This same concern now announces the sale of 12,000 additional army guns at ninety cents each. In another department store a large number of Maynard carbines, which cost the government \$16 each, were sold for ninety five cents each.

**OBSEQUIES.**

The funeral of one of Greenland's most respected residents, Nathaniel Haines Simpson, was held at the home in that town on Friday afternoon, and was largely attended by the many friends and townspeople. The service was conducted by the Rev. Edward Robie, D. D., and was very impressive and appropriate. A quartette consisting of Messrs. C. W. Gray, Goodwin E. Philbrick, Horace P. Montgomery and Ralph Parker, rendered very touching favorite selections, "O Paradise," "Still, Still With Thee," and "How Gentle God's Commands." The floral tributes were very beautiful and numerous. The bearers were all near friends of the deceased, Messrs. William H. Parker, John F. Weeks, Edwin A. Libbey and John H. Brackett. Interment was in the family lot in Greenland cemetery. Undertaker Nickerson was in charge of the funeral.

**ALLEGED FLIMFLAMMERS.**

Belford A. Smith and William Wall Held for a Further Hearing on Charges.

Belford A. Smith and William Wall, the two Boston men who were arrested on Sunday morning, for working an alleged flimflam game in Greenland, were arraigned in police court before Judge Emery at one o'clock this afternoon. Both pleaded guilty. Smith was represented by John Ross, Esq. The men were charged with the larceny of \$5.

The cases were continued until half-past five this afternoon for a further hearing, in order that the counsel might have more time to prepare the case for the defendants.

Thomas Lynch, convicted of intoxication on Marcy street, was fined \$10 and costs of \$6.90. Paid.

John O'Leary, drunk on Deer street on Sunday, \$10 and costs. He will go up in default.

George Bray, drunk on Charles street and arrested on complaint of his brother, was fined \$3 and costs of \$5.35.

**DR. W. O. JUNKINS ROBBED.**

His Office Entered and Between \$8 and \$10 Secured.

The office of Dr. William O. Junkins on Congress street was entered sometime on Sunday night or this morning by thieves. The doctor had made it convenient for the burglars to get into the office by leaving the key to the front door hanging on a gas meter over the door.

Between \$8 and \$10 was taken from the cash desk in the back office. The desk was forced open. The amount was in small change. Nothing else in the place was missing when the doctor opened the office this morning. The key was left in the door.

Two pistols were in plain sight of the robbers when the money was taken but these were untouched.

None of the doctor's valuable instruments were taken and nothing except the cash desk seems to have been troubled.

There is no clue to the persons who took the money, but the job was evidently the work of someone who was acquainted with the premises and knew where the key was kept.

The police are making an investigation of the case and may be able to locate the burglars.

**BURIED IN STEEL COFFIN.**

LACONIA, Nov. 4.—The body of John W. Varrell, 73, was brought here Saturday for burial in the Union cemetery. Mr. Varrell was a native and former well known resident of this place, but went to Wisconsin several years ago, where his death occurred. A sister, Eunice B. Varrell, is a resident of this city. Mr. Varrell's body was inclosed in a steel coffin weighing more than 700 pounds.

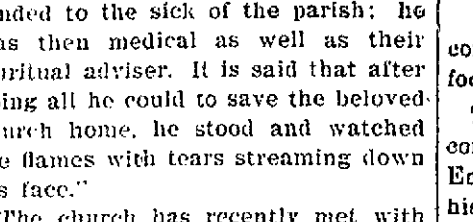
**PROPRIETOR WAS ASLEEP.**

DOVER, Nov. 4.—Lucian Gotham, proprietor of a night lunch room at 13 3d street, reported to the police today that sometime after three o'clock this morning, when business was dull and he was asleep, some unknown person entered his lunch room and stole from the cash register \$6.

**NOT IDENTIFIED.**

S. W. Wentworth of Plaistow came here today and had a look at the two men who are under arrest here for alleged flimflamming, but he failed to identify them as two of the three men who robbed him of \$200 on Saturday afternoon, at Hamstead.

**UNDERWOOD Typewriter**



**EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.**

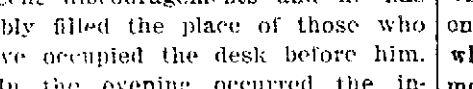
Principle New Writing Visible Speed Increased Touch Elastic Automatic Conventions

Operation Unchanged Tabular Rapidly Billing Speed Strength Maintained Actual Advantages

Examine the

**UNDERWOOD**

At the Herald Office



**LOW PRICES.**

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

**HAUGH,**

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR

20 High Street.

**Old Furniture**

Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

**R. H. HALL**

Hanover Street, Near Market.

**COAL AND WOOD**

C. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**Coal and Wood**

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

**Buy Now!**

We just received a new lot of Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Stanhope Carriages.

Also a large line of new and second-hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look at them even if you do not want to buy.

**THOMAS McCUE.**

Stone Stable, -- Fleet Street

**ONLY FIRST-CLASS**

Upholstery and Mattress Work

P. A. Robbins, - - - 49 Islington St.

Send me a postal and I will call and make estimates.

**NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 4.—**

The New Orleans dry dock was lying eighteen miles off the river's mouth for last night. The tow will be broken up and rearranged in the morning, and the dock is expected to enter the river proper about noon, reaching the city the next afternoon, when the reception will take place.

**DRY DOCK OFF NEW ORLEANS.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 4.—The New Orleans dry dock was lying eighteen miles off the river's mouth for last night. The tow will be broken up and rearranged in the morning, and the dock is expected to enter the river proper about noon, reaching the city the next afternoon, when the reception will take place.

**Articles of Association Filed for New Electric Railroad.**

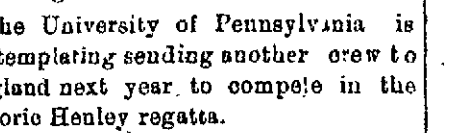
Augusta, Me., Nov. 4.—Saturday afternoon articles of association were received by the railroad commissioners for an electric railroad to run from Berwick to South Berwick, a distance of five miles. The capital stock is \$200,000. Gov. John F. Hill having 106 of the 200 shares.

**BERWICK TO SOUTH BERWICK**

Articles of Association Filed for New Electric Railroad.

**THE**

**Underwood Typewriter**



**EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.**

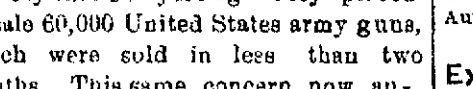
Principle New Writing Visible Speed Increased Touch Elastic Automatic Conventions

Operation Unchanged Tabular Rapidly Billing Speed Strength Maintained Actual Advantages

Examine the

**UNDERWOOD**

At the Herald Office



**LOW PRICES.**

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

**HAUGH,**

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR

20 High Street.

**Old Furniture**

Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

**R. H. HALL**

Hanover Street, Near Market.

**COAL AND WOOD**

C. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**Coal and Wood**

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

**Buy Now!**

We just received a new lot of Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Stanhope Carriages.

Also a large line of new and second-hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look at them even if you do not want to buy.

**THOMAS McCUE.**

Stone Stable, -- Fleet Street

**ONLY FIRST-CLASS**

Upholstery and Mattress Work

P. A. Robbins, - - - 49 Islington St.

Send me a postal and I will call and make estimates.

**NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 4.—**

The New Orleans dry dock was lying eighteen miles off the river's mouth for last night. The tow will be broken up and rearranged in the morning, and the dock is expected to enter the river proper about noon, reaching the city the next afternoon, when the reception will take place.

**DRY DOCK OFF NEW ORLEANS.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 4.—The New Orleans dry dock was lying eighteen miles off the river's mouth for last night. The tow will be broken up and rearranged in the morning, and the dock is expected to enter the river proper about noon, reaching the city the next afternoon, when the reception will take place.

**Articles of Association Filed for New Electric Railroad.**

Augusta, Me., Nov. 4.—Saturday afternoon articles of association were received by the railroad commissioners for an electric railroad to run from Berwick to South Berwick, a distance of five miles. The capital stock is \$200,000. Gov. John F. Hill having 106 of the 200 shares.

**BERWICK TO SOUTH BERWICK**

Articles of Association Filed for New Electric Railroad.